

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1970

Established 1887

THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1970. Tomorrow cloudy, 40-45 (10-1). LONDON: Cloudy, 40-45 (10-1). Tomorrow: B. L. temp. 54-61 (12-7). CHAN-
NOME: Sunny. Temp. 55-59.
WASH.: Sunny. Temp. 34-45.
1st Temp. 34-45 (11-1).
WEATHER—PAGE 8

Austria	..... 6 S	Libya	..... 2 P
Belgium	..... 10 S.F.	Luxembourg	..... 10 L.F.
Denmark	..... 1.75 D.K.	Norway	..... 0.55 F.
France	..... 1.00 F.	Nigeria	..... 1.25 N.K.
Germany	..... 0.90 D.K.	Portugal	..... 1.50 P.
Greece	..... 1.75	Spain	..... 1.50 P.
India	..... 2.25	Sweden	..... 1.50 S.K.
Iran	..... 2.25	Switzerland	..... 1.20 S.F.
Italy	..... 1.50	Turkey	..... 4.25 T.
Japan	..... 1.50	U.S.	..... 20.15
Lebanon	..... 1.50	Yugoslavia	..... 3.00 D.



ROCKED—Flames rage through Humble Oil's Bayway refinery in Linden, N.Y. at the vast facility was felt in New York City, seven miles away.

Check in Blast, in N. J. Refinery

Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Nearer to the scene, people rushed into the streets believing the blast had occurred within a few yards of their homes. There were reports of looting in Port Richmond, Staten Island. Most of the windows were blown out in a shopping center there and a double shift of patrolmen were on duty. The plant is one of the biggest in the Northeast and lies between Elizabeth, a city of about 120,000, and Linden, which has a population of almost 44,000. The blaze was said to have started at a catalytic reactor. It spread to nearby oil tanks. About 1,000 firemen took three hours to control the blaze.

Struggle Erupts for Control Of Hughes' Nevada Empire

By Dial Torgerson
LAS VEGAS, Dec. 6.—With Howard Hughes in the Bahamas, a power struggle erupted over his Nevada empire yesterday. Veterans of the Hughes Tool Co., the Houston firm which first brought Mr. Hughes his millions, flew into town and fired Robert A. Mahen, head of Mr. Hughes' Nevada operations. But Mr. Mahen refused to accept their authority to fire him. He refused to quit and sought a court order restraining the tool company executives from taking over the \$300 million Nevada empire. Mr. Mahen worked for Mr. Hughes as a consultant, and was not under the control of the tool company board of directors. The tool company, however, holds title to the Las Vegas properties. Clark County District Attorney George Franklin asked to see the tool company officials' authority for taking over an organization which includes six Clark County casinos. He said that the new owners had it. Mr. Franklin said that the tool company officials had a power of attorney signed by Mr. Hughes and that it appeared to be a valid document. Mr. Hughes' signature is on many Clark County documents and Mr. Franklin is familiar with it. Mr. Franklin said that Mr. Mahen claimed the document was a forgery.

Radio Offers Trip to Cuba Contest on Bay of Pigs

Dec. 6 (UPI).—Attention all compulsive contestants: A three-week visit to revolutionary Cuba, Cuba, Cuba. The offer being made these days in a spot announced frequently on Radio Havana's shortwave broadcast, America, offers eight lucky contest winners three weeks to "farms, training centers, places of artistic interest, factories, etc." of the expense-paid tour will be attendance at the anniversary of the attack led by Fidel Castro against army barracks in eastern Cuba. Mr. Castro's guerrilla took its name from the date of the first action game of Fulgencio Batista. Havana is conducting the contest, the announcer celebrates its own tenth anniversary next year of victory at Playa Giron means for Latin America's anti-Castro Cuban exiles. Deadline is March 31.

Nixon Asks Congress to Save SST

WANTS REVERSAL OF SENATE VOTE
By John W. Finney
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—President Nixon urged Congress yesterday to reverse what he described as the Senate's "devastating mistake" in rejecting further development funds for the supersonic transport aircraft. In a statement issued by the White House, the President said that to stop work now on the SST would "waste" nearly \$700 million, deal a "mortal blow" to the aerospace industry for years to come, and relegate the United States to second place in the field of aviation. The President thus threw the public prestige of the White House into the impending battle in Congress to rescue the SST project by restoring at least some of the funds for the project.

Cleanliness Too Close to Godliness

WREXHAM, Wales, Dec. 6 (AP).—Window cleaners were too enthusiastic when they tackled All Saints' Church—they rubbed the stain out of the stained-glass windows. Several windows—including some of the finest examples of 16th-century glass in Europe—were spoiled. Colored paint peeled off during the cleaning session and some faces were practically obliterated. "It is an appalling thing that should never have happened," said the Rev. Oliver Hill. The cleaning company waived its \$5,200 fee and its insurers paid \$5,520 toward the cost of having an artist restore the windows.

Substantial Unemployment

Noting that the aerospace industry already is experiencing "substantial unemployment," the President said the Senate's action "means the loss of at least 150,000 jobs in that and other industries." The President did not elaborate on how he reached his estimate of job losses. Halting the work now, when the SST prototype plane is nearly 50 percent complete, the President said, also "would be a waste of nearly \$700 million of our national resources."



FREED FROM TERROR—British diplomat James Cross rejoins his daughter, Susan, and wife, Barbara, at London airport after being released by kidnappers in Canada.

Cross Rejoices at Being Back in England

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP).—James R. Cross, thin and tired but still smiling, stepped onto British soil last night arm-in-arm with the wife who kept faith that he would survive a nightmare, two-month ordeal as a prisoner of Canadian separatist extremists. "It's marvellous to be back in the world," said the 49-year-old British diplomat. Television cameras' lights glared over London's Heathrow Airport as Mr. Cross, grinning and waving, walked slowly down the steps of a Canadian Air Force jetliner which brought him from Montreal. His wife, Barbara, who had arrived earlier in the evening from Switzerland where she had waited during the ordeal, went aboard the Canadian plane for the private first moments of their reunion. Mr. and Mrs. Cross and married daughter Susan spent a quiet day at Dorney Wood House today, the country residence near London of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Sir Alec stayed with friends in East Anglia to assure the Cross family of privacy. The Foreign Office has told Mr. Cross, he can have as much time off as he wants, but he is expected to discuss plans for his future diplomatic career shortly. Last night, Mrs. Cross stayed aboard the plane for five minutes. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



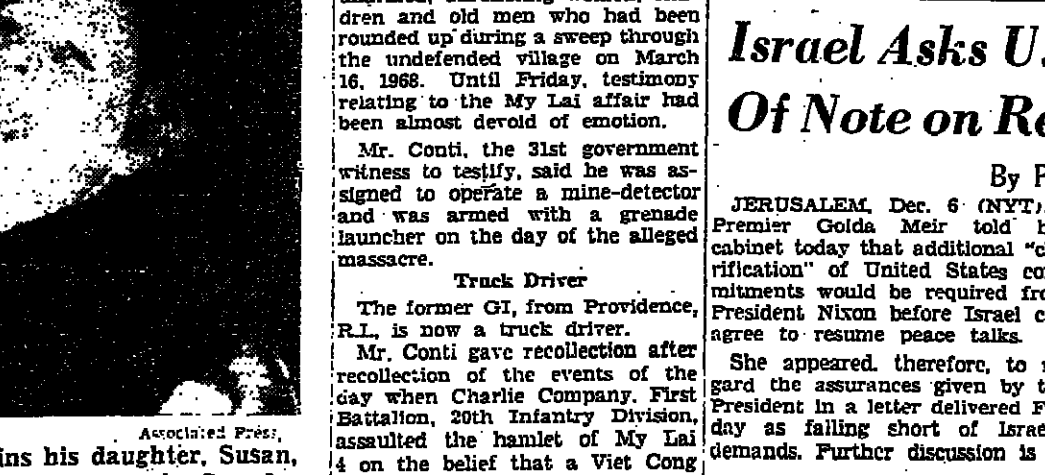
FROM CAPTIVE FATHER—Letter from Eugen Beihl, honorary West German consul held hostage by Basques, is read by his daughter, Lucia, in San Sebastian, Spain. The note said the captive was well and urged his family: "Be brave."

Kidnapped Consul Sends 2 Messages

MADRID, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Eugen Beihl, the kidnapped honorary West German consul in San Sebastian, has sent a letter and a postcard indicating that he is alive and well. Mr. Beihl's letter to his wife, written in his own hand—and his second postcard to the West German consul in Bilbao where he was kidnapped on Tuesday night. Mr. Beihl called on his wife, who received the letter in San Sebastian late yesterday, to "have courage and confidence." He was confident himself that all would end well, he wrote. Both postcard and letter, posted in the northern Basque town of Victoria on Friday, arrived yesterday—the third day of the controversial trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalist guerrillas. Police, backed by sweeping emergency powers, continued their hunt today for the kidnappers. (In Paris, the newspaper Le Journal du Dimanche reported today that Mr. Beihl will be tried by Basque nationalists if Javier Izo, one of the 16, is condemned to death.) The paper attributed the threat to a member of the ETA Basque nationalist group interviewed in a village "somewhere in northern Spain." Signature Verified The postcard was written in block letters in Spanish, a German Embassy spokesman said. But he added that the signature appeared to be that of Mr. Beihl. Part of the message read, "They tell me that you and the embassy must do what the ETA organization, which holds me prisoner, asks. I am being treated humanely."

Ex-GI Says He Saw Calley Killing Unresisting Civilians

By Homer Bigart
FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 6 (NYT).—A former soldier described the alleged massacre of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai and swore that he saw Lt. William L. Calley Jr. "blow the head off" a woman who tried to rise from a pile of corpses in a ditch. Lt. Calley, accused of premeditated murder in the slaughter of 102 civilians, glared at the witness, 21-year-old Dennis I. Conti. It was the first time that the military court had heard in a vivid narration that American soldiers had gunned down two groups of unarmed, unresisting women, children and old men who had been rounded up during a sweep through the undefended village on March 16, 1968. Until Friday, testimony relating to the My Lai affair had been almost devoid of emotion. Mr. Conti, the 31st government witness to testify, said he was assigned to operate a mine-detector and was armed with a grenade launcher on the day of the alleged massacre. Truck Driver The former GI, from Providence, R.I., is now a truck driver. Mr. Conti gave recollection after recollection of the events of the day when Charlie Company, First Battalion, 20th Infantry Division, assaulted the hamlet of My Lai on the belief that a Viet Cong battalion was holed up there. He said he was attached to Lt. Calley's command post during the action. On landing from an assault helicopter he became separated from Lt. Calley and lost his bearings, he said, in some tall elephant grass and hedgerows at the western edge of My Lai. Finally, he entered the hamlet and started looking for the command post. When he found the command post, he testified, Lt. Calley ordered him to "round up the people." Mr. Conti said he helped round up about 30 "mostly women and children." After he had helped take the group of villagers to the command post, Mr. Conti testified that "Lt. Calley came out and said take care of these people. We said 'okay.' Mr. Conti related, 'We stood there and watched them [the prisoners].'



Telesforo de Monzon, leader of a Basque group.

Israel Asks U.S. 'Clarification' Of Note on Resuming of Talks

By Peter Grose
JERUSALEM, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir told her cabinet today that additional "clarification" of United States commitments would be required from President Nixon before Israel can agree to resume peace talks. She appeared, therefore, to regard the assurances given by the President in a letter delivered Friday as falling short of Israel's demands. Further discussion is to be held between the two governments, a cabinet spokesman said, but Israel's decision to proceed with negotiations is expected to be delayed for at least another two weeks. The U.S. has been urging a prompt renewal of the indirect talks with the United Arab Republic and Jordan under the auspices of United Nations envoy Dr. Gunnar V. Jarring, which have been in a state of suspension since Aug. 25. Delivering Mr. Nixon's message to Mrs. Meir Friday, U.S. Ambassador Waltham Barbour reportedly conveyed the Nixon administration's hope that the Israeli government could reach a positive decision at today's regular cabinet meeting.

Trial Told Of Torture Of Basques

CURBS ON DEFENSE EASED BY JUDGE
By Richard Eder
BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 6 (NYT).—"You have told us about torture, Mr. Abriskqueta," thundered Juan Maria Bandres, one of the defense lawyers at the trial of 16 members of ETA, the Basque guerrilla group. "Now tell us: If you were Francisco Izo and under this kind of treatment, would you have admitted killing Inspector Manzanas?" "Of course. Of course, I would have admitted it," Jesus Abriskqueta said quietly. It was at this point, this morning, at the end of a public court-martial session that has no precedent in the history of the Franco regime, that the defense of the accused Basques—six of whom, including Mr. Izo, face death sentences—established the keynote of its case.

Jesus Abriskqueta, a slender, self-possessed youth of 21, had spent an hour standing before five military judges seated on a dais above him. He told of police beatings and intimidation, and explained the aims of ETA. (Euzkadi at Azkatasuna—Basque Nation and Freedom.) In more than 30 years of military trials involving Spain's political resisters, there has been none like the one going on in the red-brick headquarters of the Burgos court-martial. It is the first time that the accused have been allowed to present publicly their political program, attack the regime and talk about torture. (Spanish newspapers have reported the trial in considerable detail, but none made any reference today to allegations yesterday of police torture, UPI reported.)

Confessions the Key The defense lawyers maintain that in all the 5,000 pages of the indictment before the court, the only real evidence against the accused on the charge of killing Police Inspector Meliton Manzanas is contained in the confessions of the accused, allegedly obtained after long sessions of solitary confinement and harsh interrogation, and later repeated. The young defendants—only two, both priests, are over 30—belong to ETA or cooperated with it. They are fierce nationalists, dreaming of autonomy for a Basque state, and social revolutionaries. ETA has printed and distributed propaganda, set off small bombs, robbed banks to support its work and taken credit for killing Inspector Manzanas, head of political police in the province of Guipuzcoa.

In his examination today—he was the first of the 16 to take the stand—Mr. Abriskqueta explained his political views under his lawyer's questioning. Q—Are you a member of ETA? A—Yes, certainly. Q—Since when? A—Since I first became aware of social oppression. Q—Didn't the Basque national movement merge with the civil war? A—In 1939. Basque people joined the Spanish people in fighting fascism. Q—Don't you think there can be evolution in Spain? A—In Spain there is no evolution. Mr. Abriskqueta told how police laid an ambush for him and two companions in their apartment in Bilbao. They went in, he said, and from the next room, without warning, the police began shooting. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Q—Don't you think there can be evolution in Spain? A—In Spain there is no evolution. Mr. Abriskqueta told how police laid an ambush for him and two companions in their apartment in Bilbao. They went in, he said, and from the next room, without warning, the police began shooting. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

11

Project Not Authorized by Congress

U.S. Secretly Protecting Minuteman Silos

By William Beecher
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (NYT).—The Defense Department has secretly directed the Air Force to begin a substantial effort to increase the protection of nearly 500 Minuteman missile silos against possible attack.

The work, which knowledgeable sources say is already under way, is aimed at tripling the "hardness" of steel and concrete underground launching silos as they are reconfigured to house the new Minuteman-3 missile. The silos now contain vintage Minuteman-1 missiles.

The estimated cost of the pro-

gram, to be spaced out over about five years as currently conceived, would run between \$500 million and \$1 billion.

Work Not Authorized

Top defense officials decline to discuss the order to proceed. Well-placed sources say this is because the work has not been specifically authorized by Congress and because of special sensitivity arising from the fact that the United States has proposed, in arms control talks with the Soviet Union, that any strategic arms freeze agreement be written in such a way as to permit "hardening" of existing missile silos but to pro-

hibit enlargement of old silos to accommodate larger weapons.

Only two weeks ago, in testimony before the Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird urged restoration of the \$50 million cut from the current defense budget for "research" on various ways to increase the protection of missiles and bombers as the Soviet Union continues its substantial missile build-up.

"The money would be particularly essential," he said, "if we decide to upgrade the hardness of the existing silos."

In fact, sources concede, such a decision has already been made and is being implemented. The decision, they add, came too late to affect the first 20 or so conversions of Minuteman-1s to Minuteman-3s. But it is being implemented on subsequent conversions, they say. About 100 conversions are scheduled each year for five years.

Cheaper Now

It is much cheaper, they explain, to do the work while the old silos are being prepared for the new missiles, rather than to do the job later on. The hardening includes the pouring of additional concrete, as well as installing special suspension systems and other shock-absorbing devices within the silos.

Current silos are built to withstand about 300 pounds of explosive overpressure a square inch. When the hardening has been completed, this will be more than tripled. Explosive overpressure represents the downward blast pressures generated in a nuclear detonation.

A number of officials have become increasingly concerned about the growing vulnerability of the Minuteman as the Soviet Union continues to develop land-based missiles, now numbering somewhere between 1,400 and 1,500, and as it continues to test three-part multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles for its SS-9 and SS-11 missiles.

Servan-Schreiber Wins Unanimous Radical Backing

PARIS, Dec. 6 (AP).—One of France's leading anti-Communist opposition politicians, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, today won a unanimous confidence vote from his party despite grumbling by some members shocked by his revolutionary methods.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, a former magazine publisher who took over the moribund Radical party last year, made the party approve a plan to reduce the government's powers and to increase the political responsibilities in the hands of provincial authorities.

The plan aims at giving regional assemblies and governments the necessary financial resources and political powers to look after their own affairs without the central government imposing its authority.

"We want to stop the provinces being colonized by the government," Mr. Servan-Schreiber said. He also said the proposed reform would help in creating a united Europe through closer relations among European regional authorities.

His plan was unanimously adopted by the party delegates who met at a congress here over the weekend.

Burmese Switch To Right Side of Road

RANGOON, Dec. 6 (Reuters).—Burma today switched over to driving on the right-hand side of the road after four months of careful preparation and training.

Traffic moved slowly at first in Rangoon's crowded streets and no accidents were reported in the first few hours of the transition—estimated to cost 8.4 million kyats (about \$2 million).

U.S. Tourists Stricken on Soviet Visits

Parasite Identified As Cause of Illness

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Physicians attached to the State Department and others at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta are investigating a series of outbreaks of a parasitic disease that has affected Americans traveling to the Soviet Union.

The doctors reported this week-end that since last winter the parasitic illness had struck among a group of 170 members of the National Academy of Sciences, 80 persons traveling with the U.S. Olympic boxing team and university students visiting Leningrad.

"This shouldn't prevent anyone from going to Russia," Dr. Myron G. Schultz of the disease center said in an interview. He emphasized that the report had been issued so that physicians could make the correct diagnosis and treatment on affected tourists.

An outbreak of the same parasitic disease affected skiers at Aspen, Colo., four years ago, where it was traced to contamination of well water.

No Fatalities

The government doctors said in a report that diarrhea, abdominal cramps, weakness, nausea and loss of appetite were the most common symptoms that afflicted those ill with the parasite. Some patients also had vomiting and fever. None died.

Although some of the affected travelers became ill while in the Soviet Union, most did not experience the symptoms until after returning to the United States. These patients' symptoms were promptly relieved after treatment with a drug called albendazole that is used to fight this particular parasite. Just as is true for other infectious organisms, such as bacteria, specific drugs must be given to treat specific parasites.

The patients reported their experiences to the State Department, which alerted the Atlanta center. The Atlanta epidemiologists have not completed their studies of the National Academy of Sciences and university groups.

Common Source

By calculating the percentage differences of those members of the boxing group who did and did not become ill when visiting the six cities on their tour, the Atlanta doctors concluded that the "evidence indicates that the infection was probably due to a common source in Leningrad."

The doctors said that water appeared to be the source of the parasitic infection, although they could not eliminate the possibility that a contaminated food affected the group, which stayed together in the same hotel in Leningrad. The illness that afflicted the tourists to Leningrad is not "traveler's diarrhea," which is an entity of unknown cause that usually strikes persons for a day or so just after their arrival in a foreign country.

Parasite Described

A pear-shaped parasite, called giardia lamblia, is what made these tourists ill. The parasite has two nuclei that "give the organism the appearance of a face with two large eyes," Dr. Iva L. Bennett, Jr. of the New York University Medical School has said.

The parasite can be found in apparently healthy persons. Thus, for many years, doctors thought that the parasite did not cause disease in man. Now, they are beginning to recognize its association with illness.

The disease-causing "nature of this organism and the potential [medical] problems it can cause in travelers have not yet been fully appreciated," the doctors at the center said.



SEARING BLISS—June Carter, arriving at her moored 19-foot boat "Bliss" to bail out storm water, finds something else aboard off Tiburon, Calif. The Coast Guard arranged to tow the boat to a dock and to induce the seal to jump ship.

Farms, Apartments Seized

Chilean Poor Press Allende To Speed Socialist Program

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 6 (NYT).—At dawn on Sunday, Nov. 29, as Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens began his fourth week as president of Chile, farm workers led by armed strangers occupied a ranch in the green rolling country of forests and farms in southern Chile.

The occupiers closed off the property and said that the owner, a 55-year-old woman, was a hostage. The next day the owner, Mrs. Antonieta Recalcati, took her own life apparently with an overdose of barbiturates. Police said that she suffered from nervous depression. But her suicide attracted national attention to the seizure.

The occupation, one of several since Mr. Allende became president for a six-year term, illustrated one of the heaviest difficulties that has faced the new president in his first month—the pressure for a faster pace in his program to begin building a socialist economy and a socialist society in Chile. Mr. Allende, appealing for patience and support, has made it clear that he is committed to carrying out a socialist revolution within the century-old legal framework of democracy in this Pacific coast nation and doing it at the pace that the complicated framework dictates.

Many Pressures

The pressures on Mr. Allende, the first freely elected Marxist president in the Americas, come from many directions. There are peasants and farm workers who want land and urban employees who demand—and sometimes riot—over housing. There is the powerful opposition of the Christian Democratic party, the largest in Chile, which Mr. Allende replaced in power with a coalition of six leftist political groups, built around an alliance between the Communists and his own Socialist party. And there have been signs of new appointments coming from different parties sometimes apparently pulling in diverging directions.

However, the graying, energetic president, a 62-year-old former

Peking Claims Offshore Area Rated Oil-Rich

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Dec. 6 (NYT).—Communist China, for the first time asserting rights to potential oil deposits under the east China Sea, has claimed sovereignty over the Little Senkaku Islands, 350 miles off the coast of mainland China. Peking charged Japan and the United States with aggression for their recent moves concerning the Senkakus and other offshore areas.

Peking's position was stated in a dispatch received here from Hsinhua, the official Chinese press agency. Another Hsinhua dispatch denounced Japan for alleged militaristic tendencies. Two other items condemned the United States, one charging collusion with Portuguese colonialism in Africa and one stating that Washington is trying to shift its economic crisis to other countries through quotas and tariffs.

Peking's assertion of the offshore oil claim opens a new point of contention between Communist China and Japan, and less directly between Peking and Washington over rights in a continental shelf area. Recent geological studies have indicated the area may contain huge petroleum deposits. Not only the Tokyo and Peking governments but also the governments of South Korea and Nationalist China have an interest in the area, because they are contiguous to it.

The Hsinhua dispatch condemned a "liaison committee" set up recently by Japan, South Korea and Nationalist China with the aim of joint exploitation of the oil resources of the seabed around Taiwan, neighboring islands and the shallow seas adjacent to other parts of China and Korea.

"U.S. Imperialism" Seen The agency said that "there are indeed rich oil natural gas and other mineral resources" in the area. Hsinhua pointed to surveys conducted by American aircraft and ships and claimed "U.S. imperialism" was supporting the government of Premier Shaoqi Sato of Japan in seeking various pretexts to include the Senkakus in Japanese territory.

The islands are 150 miles northeast of Taiwan and are also claimed for China by the Chinese Nationalist government in Taipei, which has been disputing a Japanese contention that the islands are part of the Ryukyus.

The Chinese Nationalist government has awarded exploration rights in the continental shelf area around the Senkakus to the Gulf Oil Co. of the United States and rights elsewhere along China's continental shelf to the Clinton and Amoco oil companies.

South Korea has given concessions to Wendell Phillips, Gulf Imperial and Royal Dutch Shell along the shelf off Korea, and Japan Oil Development Corp. is going ahead with plans for exploration in overlapping areas.

The United States, as ruler of the Ryukyus until 1972, upholds Japan's claim to the Senkakus as part of the Ryukyus. The Senkakus are on the continental shelf while the more northern Ryukyus are not.

9-Hour Shootout On Korea Truce Line Wounds Five

SEOUL, Dec. 6 (UPI).—North Korean troops along the western part of the Korean truce front fired machine guns and other automatic weapons into South Korean territory early today, wounding five persons.

South Korean military officials said the shooting started around midnight Friday and ended about 9 a.m. today. The North Koreans were believed to have fired over a thousand rounds. They wounded four civilians and a South Korean soldier on duty in the area, according to the officials.

Pakistan Protests Raid, Charging Indians Slew 300

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 6 (AP).—The Pakistani government made a strong protest to India today over the reported killing of 300 Pakistanis in a raid by Indian nationalists on the Pakistani border enclave of Bakarganj last Wednesday.

Reports of the "barbarian" attack were published in Pakistani papers today. The Indian high commissioner was summoned to the Foreign Ministry and handed a note demanding return of kidnapped Pakistanis and punishment for those responsible for the "attack on Pakistan government territory by Indian nationalists and border security personnel."

According to a government news agency report, the raiders looted the area and kidnapped young girls in the attack.

Indian Denial NEW DELHI, Dec. 6 (AP).—An official spokesman here dismissed as an "election gimmick" today allegations that Indians had killed 300 Pakistanis in the Bakarganj enclave.

The Indian spokesman said he would not take serious note of the "irresponsible charges" which he said were "aimed to whip up a hate-India campaign."

Kurt List, Conductor, Dead in Mi

Vienna Musicologist Fled Nazis in 1938

VIENNA, Dec. 6 (NYT).—List, 67, the Vienna-born musicologist, conductor and prodigious collector of classical music, died on Nov. 16 of cerebral hemorrhage. He was 16 of cerebral hemorrhage.

After suffering a stroke years ago, he requested the event of his death, that he be a minimum of publicity. Son of a well-known lawyer, Mr. List studied under Alban Berg. After annexation of Austria in 1938, he emigrated to the United States. For many years, he was a music magazine called reviewing records and musical works.

He made a reputation of himself as a conductor and of recordings—first for the German Deutsche Grammophon and later for the Heritage Society of Carnegie.

Friend of Knappert A close friend of Hans Knappert, he produced the last recordings directed by the German conductor. He also wrote and published a book on Baroque Music.

His last great effort, conducted by him, all 104 symphonies by Beethoven, was completed in 1967. He completed two more, according to some already begun negotiations for first public performance in New York and Munich.

Charming but reticent, he was known for his erudite musical topics but was not known for his interest in other fields of philosophy.

Brother Robert P. STANFORD, Calif., Dec. 6 (AP).—Robert P. P. of the Allied underground during World War II, died today.

For many years he was the editor of the Las Vegas Digest, a national quarterly magazine. He was a member of the Order of the British Empire, and was knighted by King George VI after the war.

During the German occupation of Rome he cared for Jewish and American escapees until his arrest by the Germans. He was made a member of the Order of the British Empire, and was knighted by King George VI after the war.

Mykolas Krupavicius CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP).—Krupavicius, 55, for culture minister of Lithuania here Friday.

Mr. Krupavicius had Germany for several years as an anti-Soviet communist, moving to the U.S. in 1950.

Leandro Faggini PADUA, Italy, Dec. 6 (AP).—Former Olympic and world champion cyclist Leandro Faggini died today of a heart ailment.

Mr. Faggini held the world title four times, an amateur and three times professional, and in 1956 gold medals at the Olympics.

He underwent major surgery for the spring but never recovered.

U.S. Church Boycott of Gulf Oil Over Africa

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP).—The two million members of the United Church of Christ urged by their social council to boycott Gulf products as a protest against the alleged financial support of the United States for the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The church's Council of Christian Social Action announced it had adopted a "boycotting" Gulf for "its role in apartheid."

Lewis I. Maddocks, the agency's executive director, said the agency's 27 directors proved a statement charging the operation of an oil company in Angola is "which provides economic and political support for the independence movement in Angola, Mozambique and Bissau (Portuguese Guinea)."

The resolution, the agency said, also "encourages denominational members" of Gulf credit cards to the Gulf Oil Corp. company by personal letter.

An Arrest Is Made In Italian Kidnap CATANZARO, Italy, Dec. 6 (AP).—Police here have arrested a man, 24, and a woman in connection with the kidnapping of a wealthy building contractor's son.

The contractor, Gabriel, has offered 50 million lire for the return of his son, believed kidnapped ten days ago.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11:30 a.m.
Grand Prix
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
58¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
OR
91¢ with 1/2 bottle champagne and 1/2 bottle wine
DINNER-DANCE AT 8:30 P.M.
RESERVATIONS: 2-11-61

THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES
Pussy Cat
The most exciting Parisian Girls
Floor show - Dance
Every night from 10 p.m. till dawn
21-22, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris
RECOMMENDED BY
Frank SINATRA & Duke ELLINGTON

O.R.T.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Lorin Maazel
Soloist: Gérard Souzay
Mozart—Beethoven—E. Wold—R. Strauss
Vendredi - O.R.T.F. - p.m. - Wernse

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CEANESCU TO MOROCCO
VIENNA, Dec. 6 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania will leave Bucharest tomorrow on an official visit to Morocco on invitation of King Hassan II, the Romanian news agency has reported.

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
LUNCHES - DINNER - BAR
"DANCE" BY CANDLELIGHT
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
(Air-Cond.) 40 Ave. Foch - Tel. 27-28, 28-28
(Cable: 21, George-V) Tel. 27-28, 28-28

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Wednesday, December 16, 8 p.m.
O.R.T.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Lorin Maazel
Soloist: Gérard Souzay
Mozart—Beethoven—E. Wold—R. Strauss
Vendredi - O.R.T.F. - p.m. - Wernse

Useful Addresses in Europe

AUSTRIA	FRANCE	GERMANY	ITALY
VIENNA — RESTAURANTS Restaurant HOTEL BEISTOL, opposite Opera, Hotel-Royal, Tel. 50-95-25	PARIS — SERVICES SHIPMENTS, REMOVALS — Anything, anywhere. THE EXPRESS DELIVERY Co. 19 Bd. Haussmann. Tel. 824-44-67.	DUSSELDORF — BARS & NIGHTCLUBS Please pay a visit to Old Thiers Club, Filigiers 14, gentlemen's Overcoat 12a.	ROME — FINES Boutique — Fur — Haute-Couture Daily tea fashion show fr. 5 to 6 p.m. Via Balbo, 79, Tel. 5. 7. 885-72
VIENNA — SHOPPING Rosenkranz China, crystal, flatware, etc. factory prices. Visit or write for free catalog. Rosenkranz, 16.	PARIS — RESTAURANTS CLOSERIE DES LILAS 171 Bd. Montparnasse, 22-70-50, 633-91-66.	FRANKFURT — RESTAURANTS BRUCKENKELLER. One of the best. Res. in Europe. From 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. Sunday.	ROME — SERVICES FIDINE SISTINA. Make-up, coloring, wig, care. English spoken. Tel. 646230.
EAST EUROPE TRAVEL SERVICES HUNGARY offers new hotels and traditional hospitality. Weekend trips by bus to BUDAPEST from \$16.—424-TRIP at \$20. and New Years Eve at \$24. from \$31.—, hotel charges, rail, full board from \$6.75. Visa issued 24 hrs. Booking: rent car & luggage at 184-52 Travel Bureau, Vienna 1, Austria. Tel. 33 43 88, 22 48 70.	PARIS — RESTAURANTS CHOUPE DANTON 1 Carref. Odéon, DAN. 67-76. CLS. 22. Tourist menu Fr. 25, all incl. & à la carte.	FRANKFURT/MAIN — SHOPPING Kessental am Kaiserpl. A. Günter, Friedhofstr. 10, Rosenbach china & crystal. Visit or write for catalog. Mail order ok.	ROME — SERVICES For all tourist services in Romania, please ask your travel agent, the National Tourist Office in Bucharest 1, 7 Bd. Maghera, or in offices in London, Paris, Geneva, Frankfurt 31, Vienna, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Rome.
FRANCE PARIS — SHOPPING First-Class Leather Clothing made entirely by the premier NERNLENDE 2 Fabours St-Honoré (near Rue Royale), 2d floor, 286-12-36.	PARIS — RESTAURANTS LE MORVAN 18 Carrefour Odéon A real Bistrot — Hot-dogues & gogo. Its Morvanian specialties.	MUNICH — SHOPPING Big selection in dinner sets & matching, crystal, 11 items in 1. Special offers. Write for free catalog.	SPAIN MADRID — SHOPPING HONG KONG KAWA Co. Custom tailored Hong Kong suits shipped to anywhere. Price from U.S. \$20 (incl.). Av. Gortázar, 70, Madrid 18.
	PARIS — RESTAURANTS LA LOUISIANE BILTON ONLY AIRPORT — Phone: 725-40-00. Business lunches — Dinners.	WIESENADEN — BARS & RESTAURANTS ESQUIRE CLUB-GENUINLICHKEIT with style. Burgst. & T. 30376. Cls. 250a.	SWITZERLAND GENEVA — SHOPPING DAVIDOFF CIGARS 2 Rue de Riv. 1204 Geneva.

Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

p in UN Attack Portugal is Provided Asian Draft

ATLANTA, N.Y., Dec. 6 (UPI)—Asian nations drafted yesterday to have the UN strongly condemn the attack on Guinea and ask Lisbon to pay compensation.

Portugal was not to be induced before tomorrow would ask Secretary U Thant to make an appeal for damages caused in Nov. 22 and 23 for the attack on Guinea. A five-nation fact-finding mission was dispatched by the UN to Guinea last

by Portugal as firmly denied any role in the mission's findings to participate in Council's debate on

at the invasion might have been expected in a Portuguese press release. The release was made in the African press that its origin was

Portugal had concrete evidence in Sierra Leone was

continued to boycott meetings after serving it was "not in any way" for what happened two weeks ago.

ambassador Yakov A. Ilyin of the Soviet Union, speaking as a representative of the Soviet Union, said the council

that the council is "a complete echo" of Portugal. He said, Mr. Malik said, should proceed to the sure in the charter of the UN.

must go before the assembly for final approval.

tion committee voted unanimously and over 100 for a resolution that "the people of

entitled to "equal self-determination" in the charter of the UN.

he must go before the assembly for final approval.

he was dismissed from the defense year ago, lost his job with an army sports as expelled from the party.

he was dismissed from the defense year ago, lost his job with an army sports as expelled from the party.

he was dismissed from the defense year ago, lost his job with an army sports as expelled from the party.

he was dismissed from the defense year ago, lost his job with an army sports as expelled from the party.

he was dismissed from the defense year ago, lost his job with an army sports as expelled from the party.

he was dismissed from the defense year ago, lost his job with an army sports as expelled from the party.



MONSOON INDUSTRY—Where there's a need, there's a way to make some money, particularly for these bare-faced youngsters in Djakarta. They pick up a few rupiahs by pushing cars stalled in the street when soaked by the heavy monsoon downpours.

First Suez Crossing Since Cease-Fire Israel Claims One Egyptian Killed in Raid

TEL AVIV, Dec. 6 (UPI)—One Egyptian was reported killed yesterday in the first landing across the Suez Canal since the cease-fire agreement concluded in August.

An official statement here said the Egyptian raiders were intercepted shortly after midnight between the Great Bitter Lake and the southern entrance of the canal.

All Israeli soldiers were reported unhurt.

In Cairo, a military spokesman last night denied the Israeli claim, United Press International reported. "This story is entirely without foundation," the spokesman said.

The reported exchange of fire, not far from the east bank of the waterway, was also the first in the canal zone since the cease-fire began. An undisclosed number of raiders were said to have escaped.

Military supplies in the possession of the dead man included communications equipment, indicating that the mission was for intelligence, Israelis said.

The alleged landing occurred a week after the Israelis reported sinking an Egyptian motorboat near the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez. In the earlier incident, four Egyptians who went to the bottom with their boat were said

here to have been engaged in intelligence work and hashish smuggling.

The series of Egyptian intrusions across the cease-fire line are seen here to tie up with the repeated reconnaissance flights by Egyptian planes over the Israeli side of the Suez Canal during the past two weeks.

The Israelis filed a sharp protest with the United Nations over yesterday morning's alleged breach of the cease-fire, and arrangements were made for an on-the-spot investigation.

The International Red Cross was requested to make arrangements for the repatriation of the dead raider to Egypt.

Egypt Protests U.S. Flights
CAIRO, Dec. 6 (UPI)—The United States has rejected Egypt's latest protest protesting alleged American spy flights over the Suez Canal cease-fire lines, an American spokesman said today.

The spokesman is attached to the American interests section of the Egyptian Embassy in Cairo, which looks after U.S. interests in Egypt in the absence of regular diplomatic relations.

Egypt has delivered several protests to the U.S. representative in Cairo, Donald Bergus, in the past. In the latest protest, Egypt said that the United States sent U-2 spy planes over Egyptian territory.

The American planes are seeking "military information about Egyptian positions in Israel's interests," the protest said.

PLO Unification
In Amman, central committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization resumed discussions today on a new formula for the unification of the 11 major commando groups.

Yassir Arafat, the committee's chairman, said in a newspaper interview published yesterday that the commando organizations' military forces had been placed under a single command and that the committee was now discussing a unified policy.

Russian Thinks Comet Head Exploded in Siberia in 1908

By George Getze
SANTA MONICA, Calif.—The object from space that exploded in Siberia in 1908, flattening the forest for miles around, was probably the head of a comet, a Russian scientist has reported at the Rand Corp. here.

Most scientists and the public have taken it for granted for 60 years that it was a gigantic solid meteorite.

V. F. Korobienkov, an expert in shock waves at the Steklov Mathematics Institute in Moscow, said that two of the famous Tunguska explosions of June 30, 1908, may have been "sonic booms" preceding the disintegration of the head of a small comet.

If so, it is the only known time that a comet has reached the surface of the earth. Dr. Korobienkov said comets may have struck the earth in prehistoric times but if they did they left no geologic record of their impact.

The heads of comets are believed to be made up chiefly of chunks of solid matter, including ice and blocks of frozen gases, according to him.

The Tunguska body was certainly not a solid meteorite, according to Dr. Korobienkov, but until he has proved beyond doubt that it was the head of a comet, he prefers to call it a "cosmic body."

Dr. Korobienkov is in the United States on the scientific exchange program of the State Department. He said the fireball of 1908 was dazzlingly bright, even in the clear, cloudless sky of midday, and that it was sighted over a 400-mile trajectory from east to west in the area just north of Lake Baikal.

The object left a trail of smoke or dust and after it disappeared over the horizon three great explosions were heard, described by Dr. Korobienkov as "sonic booms."

One reason the Russian scientist thinks the cosmic body was not a solid meteorite is that it left

30 Soviet Rebels In Silent Protest

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (Reuters). About 30 Russian dissidents stood hatless to observe one minute of silence in a central Moscow square yesterday to mark the country's Constitution Day. There were no incidents.

The national holiday marks the anniversary of the 1936 constitution, once named after Stalin, which guarantees, among other things, inviolability of the person and freedom to demonstrate.

The small demonstration in Pushkin Square has become a regular event in recent years as the dissident group tests its constitutional rights. Yesterday's demonstrators were asked to move on by the police after about 15 minutes.

"These disturbances appear to have been similar to those that accompanied nuclear explosions in the atmosphere in the 1940s and 1950s," Dr. Korobienkov said.

A U.S. Sub Rescues
Tanker's Lost Sailor
PANAMA, Dec. 6 (AP)—A Greek seaman, 58, who fell overboard from a tanker and treaded water 20 hours before an American submarine happened by, arrived here yesterday in the sub.

An officer on the sub cruising on the surface was attracted by Caralabos T. Zepherus' shouts in a moonless Pacific night.

Capt. Karl Peterson, commander of the USS Greenfish, said Mr. Zepherus was "bellowing like a raging bull" in the sea 50 miles off the Mexican coast. He said the sailor looked tired but not exhausted when he was pulled aboard.

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1829

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

SEA SNOW
SUMMER
WINTER

safer with a
ROLEX
SUBMARINER

and the new extra-slim
collection Cellini

JEAN ÉTÉ
watchmaker-Jeweler
70 Fg Saint-Honoré, Paris
Anjou 12-33

Christmas is a time for giving.

If you're planning on going home this Christmas, TWA can give you several things that will make your trip a little easier.

We'll give you 50% off the round trip fare for your wife and children over 12, under TWA's transatlantic Family Plan.

We'll give you a choice of planes: the 747 or 707.

We'll give you a choice of food, even in economy class.

We'll give you a choice of films and audio programs during your flight.

If you're landing in New York we'll give you the comfort and convenience of Flight Wing One—our new terminal with its own customs facilities.

We can also give you a choice of forty cities in the U.S. where we can take you without changing airlines.

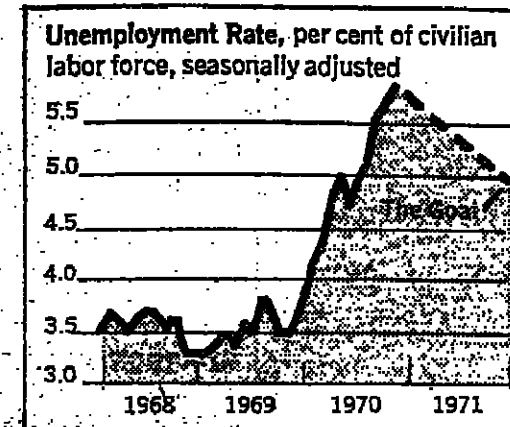
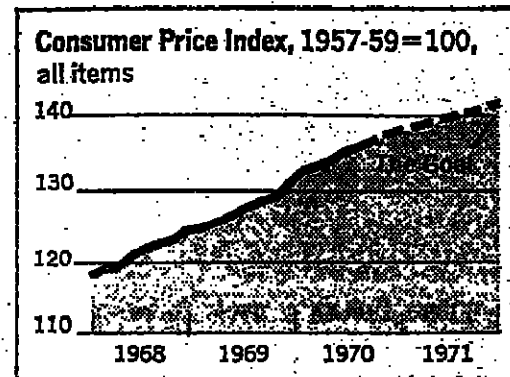
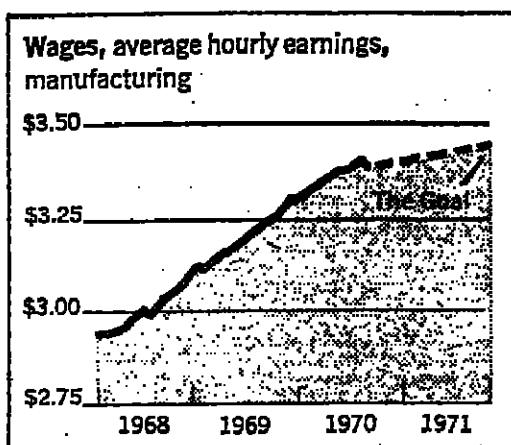
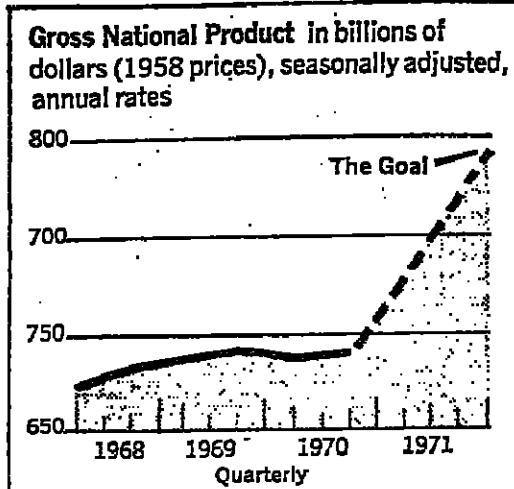
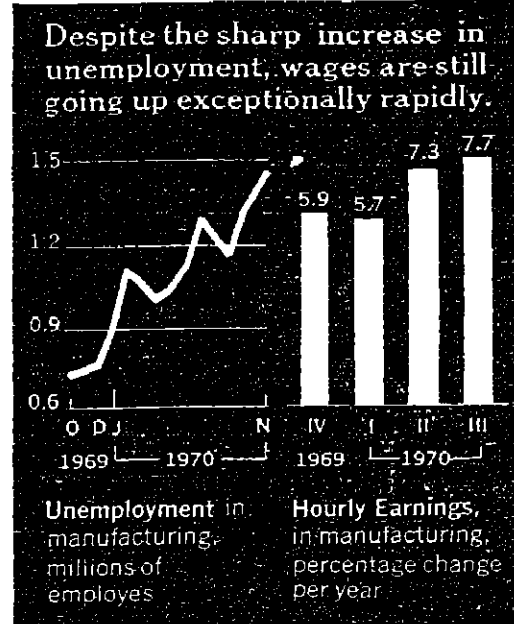
You're probably giving enough this Christmas. Take a little something from us.

TWA
The airline of America
to America.



*IATA regulations require us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment.

Economic Paradox: How the White House Hopes to Resolve It



The President plans to create rapid economic growth...

And slow the rise in wages...

To put a rein on inflation...

And drive down unemployment.

Kissinger and Nixon Decide Most U.S. Defense Issues

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON (NYT).—For all practical purposes, Sen. J. William Fulbright charged last week, the Defense Department is "taking over the policy role in our foreign policy now," especially on matters dealing with Southeast Asia.

No sense, retorted Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, Relations between the Pentagon and the State Department have "never been better," he said.

The exchange between the Arkansas Democrat, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the defense secretary, an exchange that at times became uncommonly acid and personal, was triggered by the administration's recent heavy bombing strikes in North Vietnam and

its bold but unsuccessful commando raid on a prisoner-of-war camp on the outskirts of Hanoi.

Like so many arguments in Washington, both sides resorted to exaggeration to score their points. But behind the political hyperbole, a genuine issue exists.

First Among Equals?

Has the Pentagon become first among equals in the forming of foreign policy? Is its influence now greater than before? At first blush, the answer would seem obvious: Yes.

Had not the military for years urged that they be permitted to attack Communist supply and troop concentrations in Cambodian sanctuaries, which finally was permitted last spring?

Had they not recommended

heavy air strikes against supply build-ups at North Vietnamese bases leading into the Ho Chi Minh trail complex in Laos, which were sanctioned for brief periods in May and again last month?

And had they not long pleaded for permission to attempt to rescue some of the hundreds of American POWs there?

But the matter is more complicated than it would appear. In the Nixon administration, senior officials agree, the key man under the President in the decisional process on foreign affairs is Henry A. Kissinger, the head of the National Security Council. By dint of intellect and forcefulness of personality, Mr. Kissinger is regarded as by all odds the principal architect of American foreign policy.

Kissinger Decides

"While the Pentagon and State Department often urge or oppose various questions of action for tactical reasons, Mr. Kissinger, and ultimately the President, tend to decide things for strategic reasons," one long-time planner said.

Thus, the Cambodian operation is seen by some as aimed primarily at convincing Hanoi and Moscow that the United States was willing to get unpredictably tough, with a view to cautioning the North not to try to take advantage of the situation when American troop withdrawals from Vietnam markedly weaken the defenses there, and to convince the Russians that they should not count on remaining unopposed if they increase their direct military involvement in the Middle East.

And the two heavy air strikes, beyond their obvious tactical objectives, would also appear aimed at increasing the credibility of the President's threat to Hanoi that if it becomes tempted to step up its rocketing of cities in the South, or to move large forces through the Demilitarized Zone, both of which the United States warned two years ago must not happen if the bombing halt was to endure, then it should expect major air attacks on the North.

In effect, some officials privately admit, the two air strikes conducted by hundreds of American fighter-bombers represent a decision for a "selective, limited" resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam in response to Hanoi's "selected and limited" violations of the so-called understandings of 1968.

Little Influence

"The Pentagon can suggest till it's blue in the face, but unless there's real reciprocity at the White House, it gets absolutely nowhere," one diplomat said. "And as for influence, neither Mr. Laird nor his top staff are more than a pale carbon copy of Mr. McNamara and his head."

Robert S. McNamara was secretary of defense under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.

Contrary to what might be expected, it was Mr. Laird who, for budgetary and domestic political reasons, urged that 20,000 to 40,000 troops be cut from American force levels in Western Europe. Secretary of State William P. Rogers stoutly opposed the move because he feared it might undermine allied confidence and lead to a snowballing of troop cuts throughout the Western alliance. Mr. Rogers won.

And in the Middle East, time and again the State Department prevailed on the types and number of weapons that should be provided to Israel, arguing that strict assessments of military requirements were less important than building Israel's confidence so that it might be persuaded to give peace talks a real chance.

"What is missed by the Fulbright assertion," one official said, "is not that the Pentagon now has inordinate influence on our foreign policy, but rather that the administration is itself more inclined to a hard-line bias in its decision-making."

Nixon Asks Growth, 'Restrain'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON (NYT).—President Nixon, whose Republican party undoubtedly lost some votes in the recent election because of widespread public concern about the state of the economy, has had up his sleeve for weeks a set of policies that will very likely make the economy look a good deal better in most respects a year from now.

Last week, he began to disclose those cards. He made clear that the government's role—so long aimed at holding back demand and spending and output—will now be on a strongly expansionary tack,

with more jobs as a primary goal.

But Mr. Nixon also, in two ways, revealed his concern about the monkey wrench that could spoil the plan. This is the continued strong rise of prices, and particularly wages, despite all the painful restraint, slowdown and unemployment that the economy has been going through for the purpose of slowing inflation.

These were the developments: ● In a speech to the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, the President was more explicit than before on the expansionary nature of fiscal (government spending and taxing) and monetary (money and credit) policies that will be fol-

lowed from now on, though he did not set specific targets for the economy.

Growth Urged

● In Washington, it was disclosed that some of his most influential advisers were urging as the aim of policy an exceptionally rapid growth of the economy next year—a rise of 8 percent in the last quarter of 1971 over the last quarter of 1970, which would be about twice as fast as both in a normally prosperous year. If achieved, this would begin reducing unemployment during 1971.

● The Council of Economic

Advisers issued the administration's second "inflation alert," which criticized more directly than before recent specific private price or wage decisions but also labeled the continued strong rise in wages generally as "the major concern."

● The President disclosed in his NAM speech that he was taking direct government action in one area, oil, and he threatened action in another, construction wages, in an effort to influence private behavior in the market place.

What the President did not say was important, too. Once again, he stayed firmly away from any kind of government standards, or "guidelines," for private wage and price decisions. In general terms he once again appealed for "restraint" and linked that with the sugar plum everyone wants.

the council made a lament about wages, saying that wages have this year, despite une at a rate of about which includes nonu the report said:

"One of the best facts about the economy is the long-run for prices on the average about the same as labor costs on the average. In another way, apart from aberrations, the price level tends to excess of wage in productivity increases. It cannot be too long to rise more than 1 percent per year, a rate which probably means that a continuing increase of employment per hour of 7 percent would commit to a continuing rate of about 4 percent.

The inflation alert if everyone tried with the large wage increases recently won tion will go on end

This was an expression of the President's dilemma too successful "game slowing the economy last week with that unemployment to 6.8 percent of the well above the 3.5 p he took office and more than he or wanted or expected, been the chief cau concern.

Inflation I

And yet wages h rising just as if u did not exist. But wages, prices have rise, though the Pre ed out accurately t of inflation is a li than at its peak of

To Paul Samuelso Prize-winning econ improvement in th ures has been "only of the expert." C consumers know that are continuing to g

In any case, v President could wage-price dilemma was clearly ready risk of pumping t up again. And it with assurance that only starts to exp unemployment w though not in th months.

The President cou decision in the kno some things, at le ready clearly better the public alarm of months.

Market Rec

The stock market ered solidly from l cline that reached in the dizzying st May, and it rose ag Interest rates are cl way down from the year peak. Last w erment cut the m on mortgages; insu Federal Housing Ad some major banks on their consumer public utility bond the lowest rate in 11

The President's l eve in their b whether business any general appeals for r not, the long per down will be doing prices and wages ne as the economy exp

The President is give it a try. His bu relatively expansion izable deficit, and that Arthur F. Burn man of the Fedes Board, has assured "the independent I serve System will p for the increasing needs of the econo

Almost everyone l sion. The only tra be if the long per down turned out b inflation problem at as before.

Lame-Duck 91st Mixes Lethargy, Legislation

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Because a Democratic liberal —Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri—refused to return from a vacation in the French West Indies, a bill to create a consumer protection agency died last week in the House Rules Committee by a 7-to-7 vote.

In the Senate, the doves lost a parliamentary opportunity to detach the popular loan program from Israel from an administration package that includes a controversial aid request for Cambodia. This would have left the Cambodian proposal to fare not too certainly on its own. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., who had been urged to offer an amendment that would attach Israeli assistance to the foreign aid bill, was delivering a speech in St. Louis and there was no other senator present who was willing to offer the amendment.

In different ways, the two incidents reflect the mood of the post-election, lame-duck session of Congress. The members generally are weary to the point of indifference about the legislative business, and lethargic to the point that Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., the majority leader, frequently has encountered difficulty in picking out legislation the senators are willing to consider.

Yet, the lame-duck session is not turning into a "disaster," as had been freely predicted by Hugh Scott, the Senate Republican leader, and Sen. Mansfield. Despite the acrimony of the recent political campaign, there has been little political rancor.

Appropriations

With the exception of a compromise farm bill, left over from the pre-election session, not one major piece of legislation has been passed by Congress since it returned Nov. 16. With the fiscal year more than five months old, Congress has yet to complete action on five major appropriations bills.

Despite the prevailing lethargy, there were bursts of legislative activity. In one of their victories over the Appropriations Committee, Senate liberals and moderates, with some help from Southern Democrats, succeeded in defeating the administration's request for \$290 million to build two prototypes of the supersonic transport. The House passed a comprehensive, \$24 billion housing bill after rejecting a far more modest administration substitute. The measure now goes to conference with the Senate, which passed a more ambitious bill. If nothing else, the two actions indicated that Congress was moving to the left on domestic issues—a trend that undoubtedly will continue in the new Congress.

As it to demonstrate that

Congress was intent on shifting priorities to the domestic front, the once-conservative Senate Appropriations Committee, ignoring administration requests for restoration of House reductions, cut an additional \$388 million from the Defense Appropriations bill. That brought the \$68.4 billion bill \$2.3 billion below what the administration had requested.

To compound the wounds, the Senate committee attached a restriction prohibiting the President from using the defense funds to introduce ground combat troops into Cambodia, thus reviving the Cooper-Church amendment, which the administration had opposed.

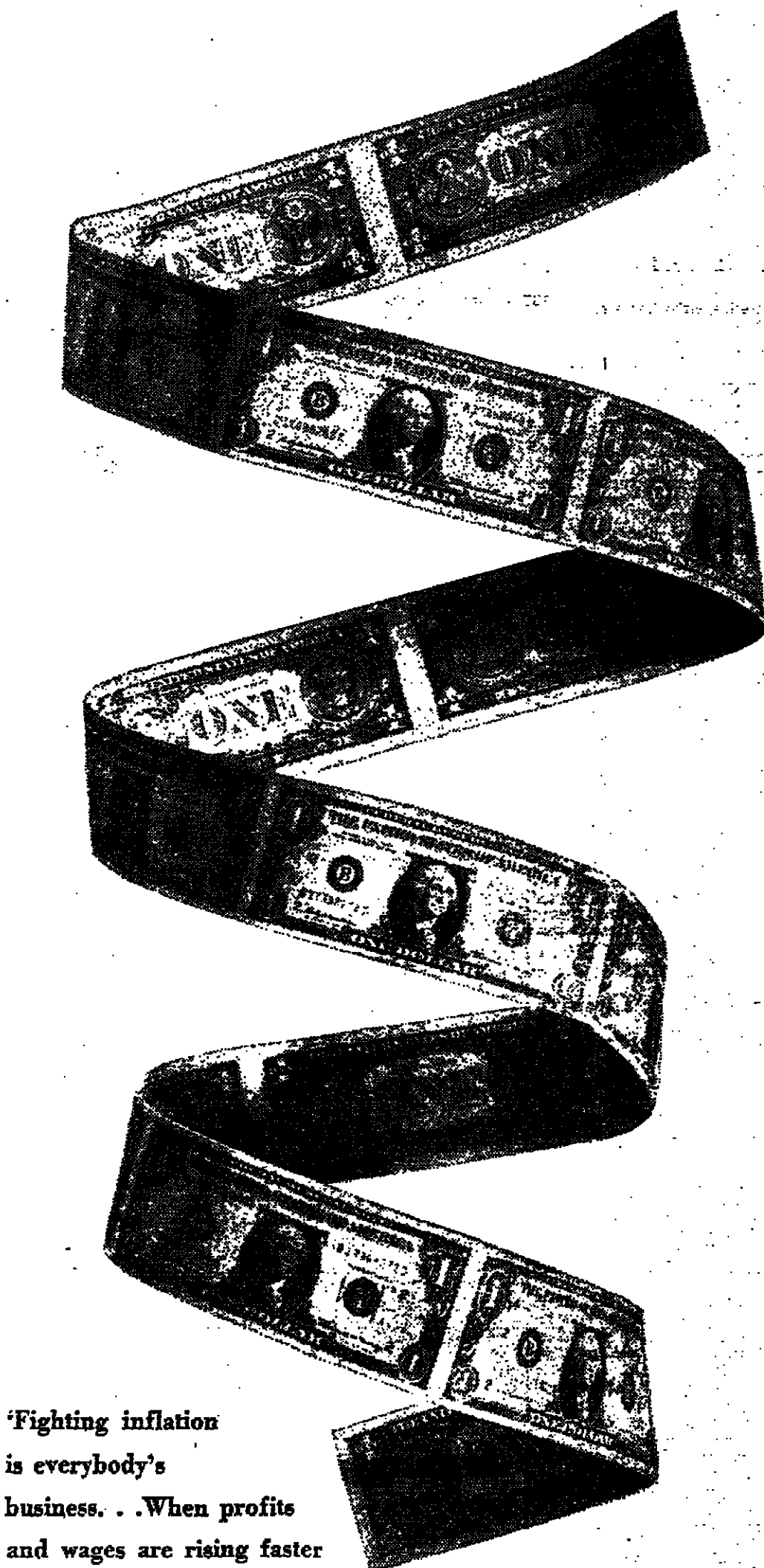
In its weariness, basically all that Congress wants to do is clean up essential business—in particular, the appropriations bills—and then adjourn before Christmas.

Two Weeks

With only two weeks left before the adjournment target date, some high-priority measures already were dropping by the wayside. Rep. William Colmer, D. Miss., chairman of the House Rules Committee, apparently succeeded in bottling up the Senate-passed bill that would give anti-discrimination enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Another landmark piece of social legislation—this would establish federal supervision over occupational safety standards—was in danger of dying in a Senate-House conference committee.

Adjournment rushes always play into the hands of the opposition, and that seems to be what was happening to welfare reform, the centerpiece of the administration's legislative program. The administration and Senate liberals were engaged in a last-minute effort to work out a compromise and thus salvage the reform measure, but the effort seemed to come too late. It will probably be Dec. 14 before the Senate Finance Committee can report a welfare reform bill to the Senate floor, and then it will be tied in with Social Security increases and a restrictive trade bill. With that legislative tangle, the opposition should have no difficulty in talking the bill to death in the closing days of Congress.

When the 91st Congress finally adjourns, its legislative record will not be as bad as the administration may claim, or as good as the Democrats undoubtedly will claim. And perhaps there is a beneficial aspect in closing on a note of weariness. At this point, both sides seem too tired to quarrel with each other, and that at least should make it easier for them to re-establish some kind of a working relationship when the new Democratic Congress returns in January.



'Fighting inflation is everybody's business... When profits and wages are rising faster than productivity, prices will also be rising.'

—President Nixon.

ملا في المص

Moves cover d Lost fusel ylum

Smith

(NYT).—The
ched President
middle of what
cen a tranquil
up David, the
east in western
Mr. Nixon, ac-
sides, was in-
in the middle
pared digest of
ning news, was
sperate attempt
seaman to de-
st—on attempt
very American
ne had placed

Res

appeared, had
rd, 23, a mile off
rd, Mass. A So-
w up alongside
Coast Guard
that day to dis-
blems, and the
3-year-old radio
Simas Kodirka,
Vigilant's crew
intentions to de-
he did defect in
by leaping onto
s, the American
consulting with
hore, permitted
women to board
before midnight
defector away,
he process.

as incensed at
of the incident
ts, six days after
than at once,
channels. Every-
e incident out
of a man who,
t, had taken the
the Communists
al crusade. And
handling of the
more disturbing
peared to have
iding guidelines
they were—on
e followed by
als in cases of
the East.

erations

principles em-
idelines is that
ld-be defection
once to policy-
who could then
be sure that the
was a genuine
political asylum.
case, no serious
the policy-mak-
to have taken

after was han-
er on the So-
State Depart-
of the Lithua-
to defect, the
vised the Coast
strict Headquar-
not to encourage
or do anything
insidered provoc-
usually, the of-
Coast Guard to
sta Department

s of this indefi-
nitely negative
st Guard took it
make the deci-
again violating
procedure that
ined and close
higher author-
decision on the

Government's
Involved, Prince
Khan, UN high
r refugees, sent
ecretary of State
ay last Monday
ay over what he
violation of a
forbidding the
ges to territory
life or freedom
ened.

Overtones

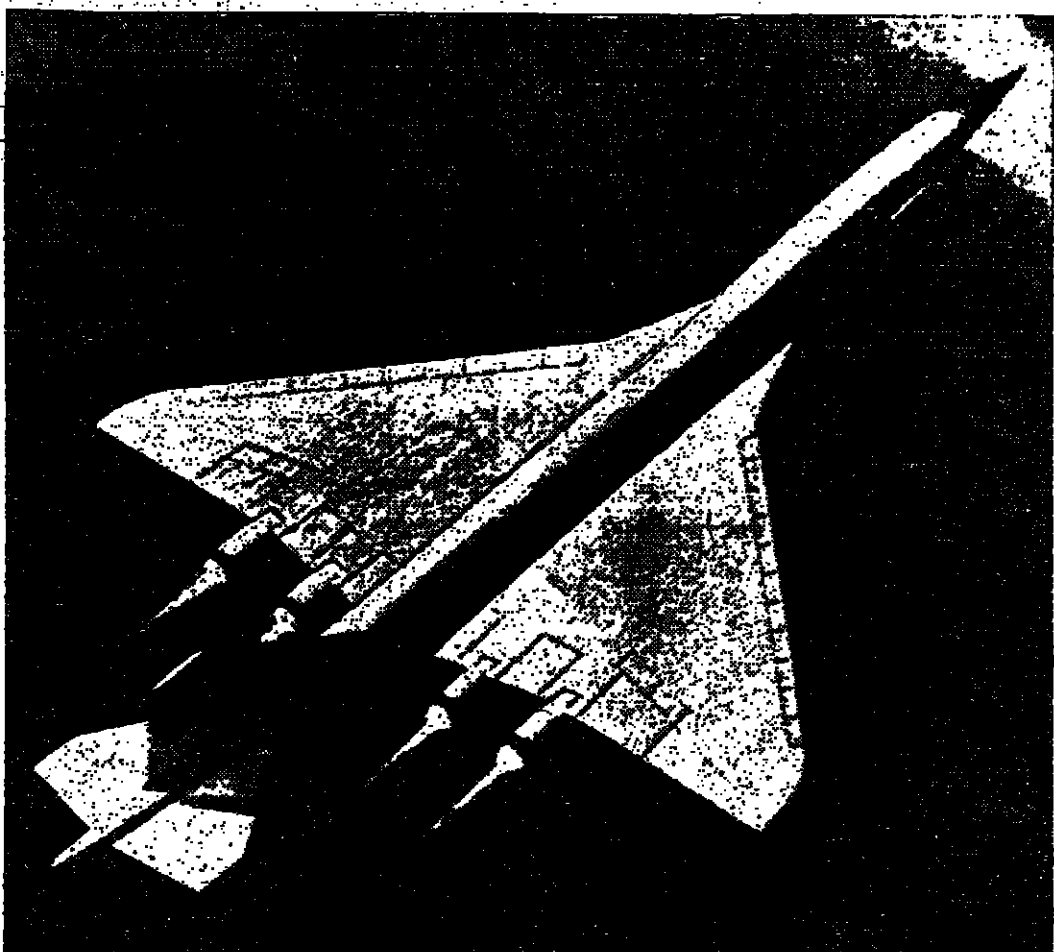
his personal in-
ure to have been
not the man to
cal overtones of
d his vigorous
less reflected a
to convert an
bunder into a

report on the
his den by last
g, and his dis-
what he learned
made public. The
e House Press
Ziegler declared,
poorly handled")
ved "errors in
he part of Amer-

detailed report
to Mr. Nixon on
e White House
he incident as
announced that
rim guidelines"
inated through-

Ziegler acknowl-
edgedly a re-
the old ground
the regulations
are specific, and
ided by an im-
munication system
oast Guard and
centers in

week's end, the
most closely es-
to vere relieved
ending the out-
l investigation.
r Adm. William
Guard district
upt, Fletcher W.
of staff, and
W. Eustis, the
utter.



Senate Lowers Boom on Bid For \$290 Million for the SST

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK (NYT).—At the
Boeing Company's mammoth
plants in Seattle, Wash., the
last two years have been a
seldom-relieved run of depressing
news: Loss of the copiest to
build a new supersonic bomber,
disappointing sales of the new
747 jumbo jet and abrupt
shrinkage of work on a curtailed
Apollo moon program.

On Thursday, the work force
of 45,000, down from more than
100,000 in 1968, arrived on the
job in a tense mood, but still
optimistic that the expected
word from Washington would
be, for a change, good news. It
did not work out that way.

Early in the afternoon, the
company president, T. W. Wilson,
got on the public-address
system and somberly announce-

ed that the Senate, splitting
with the House, had voted to
kill the supersonic transport, or
SST.

'A Bombshell'

Said a company spokesman
later: "It was a bombshell."
Specifically, the 53-41 Senate
vote deleted from an overall
Department of Transportation
budget a \$290 million appropri-
ation to press on with the build-
ing of two SST prototype planes.
The issue now goes to a House-
Senate conference, where SST
proponents hope to salvage
enough money—perhaps \$100
million or more—to enable the
program to limp along at a
slower pace.

But Sen. William Proxmire,
D., Wis., who engineered the
Senate action, appeared con-

fident that the momentum built
up against the SST would
ensure its end.

The SST, designed to carry
just under 300 passengers at
1,800 miles an hour (about 400
miles faster than the French-
British Concorde and Russian
Tu-144 now undergoing test
flights), has been in trouble be-
fore in the decade since the
government advanced the first
instalment of an anticipated
\$1.3 billion investment in its
development.

It came close to disaster in
1968, when Boeing ran into
horrendous technical difficulties
with the swing-wing design that
had won it the initial competi-
tion. Boeing saved the project
by switching to the conven-
tional fixed-wing approach,
which has been going very well
technically. But never has the
plane seemed so close to oblivion
as it does now.

The Senate vote was also,
however, a triumph for many
forces. Chief among them were
conservationists, who had warn-
ed of threats to the environ-
ment, and political figures, who
bought the conservationists' ar-
gument and also questioned the
order of national priorities.

For many months, the anti-
SST groups have charged that
the SST would spread atmos-
pheric pollution, could cause
cataclysmic climatic changes
and would bombard the world's
population with sonic booms
and objectionable subsonic noise
during take-offs. They also
contended that it was sucking
to pour money into what they
considered a transportation fad
when those funds were urgently
needed to help relieve social
distress. And they marshalled
an impressive group of econ-
omists to derogue the argu-
ment of pro-SST forces that
sacrifice of the SST market
would cause serious economic
damage, particularly by under-
mining the United States bal-
ance-of-payments position.

Long-Range Danger

The Senate vote was a shock-
er for many government and
other figures, who fear that
erosion of the nation's leader-
ship in aviation would present
a long-range danger to U.S.
power and prosperity. But SST
advocates were also bitter about
some of the arguments pre-
sented by SST opponents.

They pointed to the opposi-
tion's warnings of sonic booms,
though the Administration had
pledged to ban flights over
land.

They objected to statements
that the SST would generate as
much sound as 50 atomic bombs
on take-off; acoustical experts,
they claimed, said the human
ear would hear nothing like
such a racket, and they charged
that the statement was delib-
erately intended to mislead
the public. They cited the alarms
raised over the SST as a threat
to the world's climate; reputa-
ble scientific groups had mini-
mized most of the threats, they
claimed, and research was un-
der way on the others.

4,500 Layoffs

If the SST is canceled, it will
mean loss of almost \$1 billion
in government outlays—and
other 4,500 layoffs at Boeing. A
lower, compromise appropri-
ation, would keep the project
alive—though a lower appro-
priation would mean higher
costs in the end and a delay in
passenger service from the
scheduled 1978 date to 1980 or
later.

Some observers think the
Senate vote might have gone
differently if the White House
and the industry had respond-
ed earlier and more vigorously
to the concern of the determi-
ed anti-SST coalition. On
Wednesday, the day before the
big vote, the pro-SST Senate
bloc put through amendments
providing a legal ban on boom-
producing flights over land and
a legal requirement that SSTs
be as quiet as airports as sub-
sonic jets.

That was much too late to
stop the anti-SST avalanche.

Unions Demand 20% Pay Raises

High-Living Swedes Hit by Inflation

By Don Cook

STOCKHOLM.—Up here in
the most affluent of Eu-
rope's affluent societies, they
central-heat the downtown side-
walks in winter to clear them
of snow.

But the housewife who uses
them on her way to market pays
\$5 a pound for beefsteak.

New apartment buildings have
suction systems to whisk away
all waste and trash.

But when the apartment
dwellers spend an evening on
the town, they must figure on
60 cents to \$1 for a glass of
beer and up to \$3 for a gin and
tonic. A good round of smor-
gasbord in a decent place runs
\$5, without drinks, coffee, tips
or taxes.

Inflationary Spiral

Those are day-to-day pocket-
book indicators of one of the
worst inflationary spirals in
Sweden's well-run history.

With the highest cost of liv-
ing in Europe, Stockholm ranks
No. 1 on the UN index of ex-
pensive cities. And it's getting
worse steadily.

As a result of a new series
of emergency tax measures in-
tended to dampen consumer de-
mand, prices are going up on
gasoline, fuel oil, wines and
liquor, home appliances, pas-
senger cars, various consumer
durable goods and electricity
bills.

To cope with such tax de-
mands, Sweden can boast a per
capita income of \$3,570—the
highest in Europe. Next comes
Denmark with \$3,110, Norway,
\$2,800; France, \$2,530; West
Germany, \$2,200; Belgium, \$2,160,
and Britain, \$1,850.

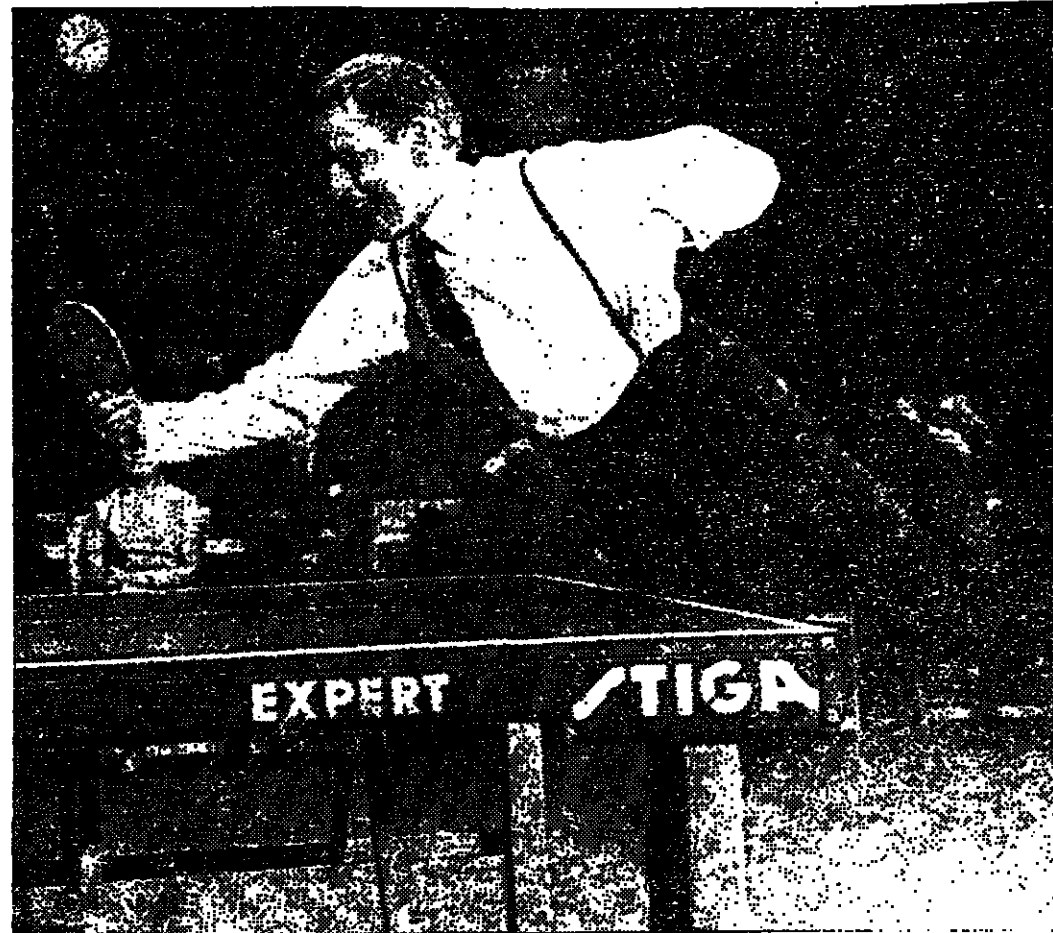
Sweden's per-capita income is
second only to the U.S. average
of \$3,930 as figured by the U.S.
Commerce Department.

A good, average upper-middle-
class salary in Sweden, for a
supermarket manager, for exam-
ple, is about \$8,500. In the
United States, the salary for a
similar job would be about 50
percent higher.

'Price Freeze'

The emergency tax measures,
announced in mid-October and
designed to provide an estimat-
ed \$370 million in additional gov-
ernment revenue, were accom-
panied by a legal "price freeze"
until March, 1971.

The only trouble is that no-
body really believes that a "price
freeze" can be effective when



Swedish Premier Olof Palme does some fancy footwork at recent table tennis
tournament in Halmstad. Some critics think his steps against inflation were too late.

such a wide variety of purchase
taxes are going up and when
Sweden must inevitably respond
to outside price fluctuations for
many imported and raw mate-
rials.

Under these conditions, na-
tional wage negotiations have
just opened between the trades
union congress and the em-
ployers' confederation.

The unions are demanding a
20 percent across-the-board in-
crease for all of Swedish labor
during the next two years. The
employers calculate that wages
will be going up automatically
anyway, on a cost-of-living basis,
by 18 percent in 1971 and 6 per-
cent more in 1972.

Traditionally, the Social Dem-
ocratic government, which has
been in power in Sweden for 40
years, leaves negotiations strict-
ly to the unions and employers.
But this time there is a pres-
sure from economists' and con-
servative for government ac-

tion to check a new round of
wage increases, along with ac-
tion already taken on the price
freeze.

Any way the Swedish situa-
tion is locked at right now, it
is close to an economic mess.
Not only has the inflationary
wage-price-wage spiral gotten
out of hand, but also the bal-
ance-of-payments deficit has
approached \$200 million—about
three times more than forecast
for 1970. And Swedish industry
is finding itself in increasing
competitive difficulties on the
world markets, due to inflation
at home and rising raw mate-
rial prices.

Among the emergency mea-
sures taken by the government
to combat inflation is a dou-
bling of the present payroll tax
paid by employers on each em-
ployee—from 1 percent to 2 per-
cent. But the steel industry's
profit margin last year was
barely 2 percent due to rising

costs, so the industry now as-
serts that the government is
about to wipe out its profits
entirely with the payroll tax
increase.

Most Swedes think that Pre-
mier Olof Palme waited too
long before taking emergency
budget measures to crack down
on inflation, which has been
building up since spring and
summer. But Mr. Palme had
an election coming up in Sep-
tember, his first since he suc-
ceeded Tage Erlander as pre-
mier in October, 1969. He there-
fore shied away from unpopular
measures.

But Mr. Palme is in no real
political danger, for the Com-
munist members of parliament
will not vote against him, and
there is not enough cohesion or
leadership among the various
centerist and conservative par-
ties to provide an alternative
government.

Los Angeles Times

Lufthansa

The international airline made in Germany.

We fly to:

Argentina, Australia, Bulgarija, Belgique, Bolivia, Brasil,
Canada, Ceskoslovensko, Chile, Colombia, Danmark,
Ecuador, Egypt, España, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana,
Great Britain, Hellás, Hong Kong, Hungary, India,
Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italia, Jamaica, Japan,
Jugoslavija, Kenya, Kuwait, Liban, Libia, Mauritius,
México, Nederland, Nigeria, Norge, Österreich, Pakistan,
Perú, Portugal, România, Saudia Arabia, Schweiz,
Sénégal, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Sverige, Syrie,
Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisie, Türkiye, Uganda,
Uruguay, United States

and, of course,
Germany.

Civis Americanus Sum

Two bureaucratic blunders have awakened new interest in those essentially nationalist concepts: asylum and citizenship. One was tragic: A Lithuanian, seeking asylum on a United States Coast Guard cutter, was forced, through a mixture of State Department and Coast Guard bungling, back to the Soviet vessel he had sought to flee. The other, in the upshot, was almost farcical: Yehudi Menuhin, the great violinist, was threatened with the loss of his American nationality because he had accepted honorary Swiss citizenship. The secretary of state promptly and correctly apologized to the musician.

Both asylum and citizenship have their roots deep in the past. One can be traced to the idea of sanctuary, whether in a Polynesian city or refuge or a medieval church; the other had its origins in the ceremonies that made a youth, or even a stranger, a full participant in the rights and privileges of the tribe. Both have been vastly transmuted by the growth of national states and ideologies. They retain a certain mystic quality, but essentially they have come to signify the acceptance by the world at large that every nation-state has certain evils, which many may seek to flee, and certain virtues which he may want to share. This represents a kind of global recognition of the idea of free association.

The idea, needless to say, is still sharply curtailed at many levels and confused at many more. The list, posted on the Western side of the Berlin wall, of those who died trying to leap over that wall, is one

indication of the idea's limitation; the fact that the Americans who have allegedly been seen in the ranks of the Viet Cong would probably be executed after capture is another. Dual Israeli-American citizenship is a lively reminder of persisting confusions; so is the plight of those Asians with British passports, pressured out of Africa into limbo.

And there are many more confusions. To Paul of Tarsus, the title "Civis Romanus" meant that he could be executed by Caesar's court in Rome, rather than by a provincial court in Cassarea. To many Americans, "Civis Americanus" means the right to appeal from the American courts to a law they hold to be higher. A few children in school, for example, refuse to pledge allegiance to the flag and the republic for which it stands, because they consider the words, "with liberty and justice for all," hypocritical rather than inspirational. So some educators are trying to alter the pledge to "seeking liberty and justice for all."

The questioning of the content of national concepts is valuable, even if too often uninformed. In the sense of having too little that is positive to relate with purely negative criticism. And to the critics it might be pointed out that there are many, many citizens of other countries, who have been persistently and exclusively indoctrinated with the evils of the American system, who will yet risk their lives to become part of it. And there are very many others, like Mr. Menuhin, who would reject indignantly any attempt to prevent them from saying, with conviction—and pride—"Civis Americanus sum."

The Economic Crisis

The nation has been passing through a period of unusual economic stress and uncertainty, and the dangers to the economy are far from over.

The most welcome aspect of President Nixon's speech to the National Association of Manufacturers was the absence of polyanthony and of any pretense that there was nothing really wrong with the economy that a little more time and a little more growth in the money supply wouldn't cure.

Any less somber tone would have been cruelly inappropriate. On the very day that Mr. Nixon spoke, new unemployment data were released showing that 4.6 million Americans are now jobless—two million more than when he took office.

The unemployment problem will not vanish for many months to come. Real growth rates in the neighborhood of 8 percent per year would be needed to restore the economy to full employment by the middle of 1972.

Mr. Nixon said last week, "The pain of transition from war to peace, from inflation to stability, is real, and it is the business of government, business and labor to help ease that pain." The transition will not be eased by singing hymns to the self-adjusting market mechanism; it will require better educational and manpower planning—and healthier economic growth than we have had.

The problem of setting the economy on a course of steady growth cannot be solved without checking the wage-price spiral.

Mr. Nixon's statement of his administration's new incomes policy was encouraging in its willingness to invoke specific policy measures to check rising prices in the oil and construction industries. However, on the overall problem of cost-push inflation, the speech did not go beyond a plea for "special restraint" to business and labor.

To tackle the national problem will require spelling out wage and price guidelines for business, labor and government itself. It has been demonstrated over and over—in this country and many others—that such guidelines cannot be purely voluntary, or they will punish the responsible (or merely conspicuous) and reward the irresponsible (or inconspicuous). And, in due course, purely voluntary guidelines will fail.

One way of backing up the guidelines would be to enact a surtax on the profits of corporations that make inflationary wage settlements, as has been proposed by Prof. Henry Wallich of Yale, the senior consultant

to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Prof. Sidney Weintraub of the University of Pennsylvania. Such a surtax would put some force behind the guidelines, without resorting to the kind of direct wage and price controls that, even in wartime, have proved to be very hard to administer and highly distorting in their effects on the use of resources.

The profits surtax would make it costly for businesses to yield to inflationary wage demands on the assumption that they could pass pay hikes far in excess of productivity gains along to their customers through higher prices.

The profits surtax need not be set at rates so high as to threaten the existence of either corporations or unions. Indeed, one of the aims should be to build a system of deterrence against inflationary behavior that would last indefinitely—as, for example, the progressive income tax has done. Other incomes policies—including direct wage and price controls—have failed because they were inherently short-lived; wage and price explosions commonly followed their demise.

But the profits surtax need not be—and should not be—the only weapon in the government's arsenal against inflation. High-level productivity commissions, inflation alerts, structural attacks on specific industrial problems, boards on prices and incomes, appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, and presidential leadership all have contributions to make. Nevertheless, the development of equitable and enforceable guidelines must become part of the effort to curb cost-push inflation.

Developing an effective incomes policy has become even more urgent for the United States than for other countries. For one thing, unemployment here is greater than in any other industrialized nation—and America's social problems are very probably more intense. For another, the U.S. dollar plays a unique role as the basis of the world's monetary system. If this country cannot cure the problem of domestic inflation, which leads to serious and chronic deficits in the balance of payments, the world monetary system may be torn apart, and world trade and development severely disrupted. The United States must solve the twin problems of inflation and unemployment at home or prepare to go through the most severe international monetary crisis of the postwar era.

The basic changes of direction in the economic policies of the Nixon administration were overdue. It remains to be seen whether they will be too little and too late.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mr. Trudeau's Gamble

To hold out against the kidnappers always was a gamble. It called for cool nerve. Especially after the murder of his friend Mr. Laporte, Mr. Trudeau must have been under tremendous pressure to give in to save Mr. Cross's life. But he chose not to and his courage has now been rewarded.

It is too early to say whether this is a general technique which all governments can use successfully in dealing with the rash of kidnappings. At least in the Cross case the instinctive reaction that one ought not to give in to blackmail has been resoundingly justified.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 7, 1895

PARIS—Damages amounting to 33,000 francs have yet to be paid to residents of the Latin Quarter whose shops were wrecked two years ago, and neither the State nor the City wish to take the responsibility. The trouble two years ago arose when a ball was to be held by a few artists and the police made a rather too conspicuous display of authority. In the shindy one young man was hit on the head, and (died). There ensued a revolution on a small scale, during which barricades were erected and much damage was done.

Fifty Years Ago

December 7, 1920

PARIS—The "midnettes," young French girls who lunch in the open air of Paris squares and gardens, will have the undivided sympathy of the great public in their petition to be exempted from payment of chair fees during their midday outing hour. Everybody is aware of the poor livelihood earned by these girls, in spite of their hard work. Everybody knows, besides, that, seen in the parks, the "midnettes" give an added grace and gaiety to life. One may ask what would Paris be without the "midnettes." The answer is that it would not be.



The Public Be Damned

By James Reston

EDGARTOWN, Mass.—Every nation has its nightmare. Britain's is unemployment, Germany's is inflation, and America's is probably Pearl Harbor. The successful attack on that island fortress just 23 years ago ended the ancient assumption that America was immune from military attack from across the seas and established the supremacy of the military in Washington for over a quarter of a century.

That dominant influence still prevails, despite increasing challenge in the last two or three years of disappointment in Vietnam, but the vote in the Senate against giving the President the funds he requested for the development of the American supermarine transport airplane is the first evidence that an organized campaign by the people can be effective in challenging the power of the government and the industrialists.

This is not a challenge to military programs, no matter how expensive, that are clearly vital to the security of the nation, but it is an assertion that the well-being of the people can also be threatened by economic insecurity and environmental pollution, and it is a challenge to the notion that the government can get anything it wants merely by asking for it in the name of technological progress or national prestige.

A small and obscure incident illustrates this growing conflict between the federal government and the people over their respective rights. Ever since the last World War, the Navy Department has used Nomans Land Island off Martha's Vineyard as a bombing range, and the Kahoolawe Range on Maui Island, also in Hawaii.

There are three other areas in the country used for similar purposes. They are Culebra Island, a self-governing municipality inside the territorial limits of Puerto Rico, the Kaena Point bombing range in south Kona in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Kahoolawe Range on Maui Island, also in Hawaii.

No Question in War
During the last war, when there was a clear and urgent need for training facilities, no question was asked about the military use of these areas but, increasingly in recent years, newspapers, politicians and conservationists have been asking why these beautiful places must be used for such purposes.

The Pentagon's reply to this is interesting. There are no alternative sites, they say, anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States. Though they are being used less and less they are still essential to "the Navy's readiness posture." And finally—this is the range but, increasingly in recent years, newspapers, politicians and conservationists have been asking why these beautiful places must be used for such purposes.

For example, when Sen. Daniel K. Inouye pointed out that the Navy Department had promised to render Kahoolawe "reasonably safe for human habitation," he was told by Rear Adm. D.C. Davis that this was now impossible.

"The ravages of over a quarter of a century of aerial bombing and bombardment," Admiral Davis wrote the senator from Hawaii, "have probably irreversibly eliminated the possibility of future safe domestic use of the island... Our studies indicate that there may be some 10,000 tons of unexploded ordnance embedded in the earth, lava, and ravines, including every caliber from 20-mm. to 16-inch projectiles.... I believe that the time has come to inform the local public that Kahoolawe should remain for

the indefinite future an uninhabited monument to the requirements of our national security."

Roughly the same position has been taken by Secretary of the Navy Chafee about Nomans Land Island near here, but in this case, Secretary Chafee made one concession. He negotiated an agreement with the Interior Department permitting a part of Nomans to be a wild-bird sanctuary, provided no people were allowed to go there, and further provided that officials of the Interior Department get permission ten days in advance from the Navy Department to make tours conducted by the Navy.

In short, hard cheese, boys, we need those places and, besides, we've wrecked them except for flying objects like bombs and birds! There is of course a practical problem here, though the islands could be decontaminated. It is the attitudes

and assumptions of the Pentagon, coming out of the postwar days of military domination, that are now under challenge.

"With the land boom in full swing in Hawaii," Admiral Davis wrote Senator Inouye, "I can well understand the desire of less informed citizens to develop this uninhabited island. However, I feel they should be advised that Kahoolawe can best serve our country in its present role."

This is not quite as arrogant as Boss Hague's famous proclamation "I am the law," but it's a pretty good runner-up. The old clichés that "papa knows best" and "the public be damned" are still around, but the vote in the Senate on the SST indicates a change. The idea of a people's lobby to protect the climate in which the people live is getting around, and the Congress, if not yet the administration, is beginning to get the message.

Pompidou—II: Westward Ho

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Under the Fifth Republic the Constitution the president makes basic foreign policy in France, and this policy under Georges Pompidou has become more pro-American than under Charles de Gaulle. During the latter's final year in office he had expressed increasing sympathy for many U.S. aims but this trend has accelerated under his successor.

There are several reasons for this but the most important is that Pompidou sees no overwhelming U.S. domination in the world and also feels there is no direct rivalry between Washington and Paris in either sphere where France regards its interests as primordial—Europe and Mediterranean Africa.

Subordinate to this impression is awareness that France has somewhat pulled in its diplomatic horns from other areas and that there is a less glaring divergence between French and American views in such inflammatory areas as Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

The first motivation for change has to do with what Pompidou regards as a shift in the relative strengths of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. De Gaulle reckoned American power was so formidable that it overwhelmed even that of Russia. Pompidou feels that a more equitable balance has been achieved, largely as a result of Soviet efforts.

Sees Russia Satisfied
He believes Moscow is satisfied with its territorial domain and covets no more space in either Europe or Asia. Therefore, Russia has become a status quo nation. While one cannot assume that this Soviet attitude will be acknowledged—above all by China in the East—it does tend to reduce dangers of conflict in Europe.

Trouble might threaten elsewhere. Russia, having for the first time become a true world power, is penetrating wherever it can by naval and air diplomacy and political infiltration.

This is what creates such frictions as exist today between Moscow and the West. Moreover, Pompidou seems convinced by his recent Soviet visit that the Kremlin still regards its Chinese problem as one for tomorrow while its American problem is current.

Because of this Soviet interpretation of present and future realities, the Russians would like to establish some kind of partition of

power with the Americans which would maintain existing Soviet Eurasian influence while permitting penetrations in other spheres so long as they do not provoke war. Given this background, official France feels more drawn to the United States than a few years ago.

One might say that Paris moves closer to Washington as U.S. superiority over Russia diminishes. Therefore, Pompidou's policy is more pro-American in its expression than De Gaulle's because the new president is persuaded there is no longer an overwhelming American power paramount.

Some Splits Remain
Divergences of attitude between the two old trans-Atlantic allies remain. Nevertheless, the French are convinced the Americans are sincerely trying to disengage from Vietnam, an area that has an emotional ring here. There is also a belief that Washington is slowly drawing closer to Paris's attitude on the Middle East.

France isn't going to adjust its policy there to convenience the United States. It won't ease the embargo of arms sales to Israel nor block sales of its Mirage jets to Libya because of the new federation among Libya, Egypt and Sudan. The feeling here is that this federation is more of a "club" than a reality and doesn't alter the military situation.

But, wherever possible, Paris now encourages the tradition of Franco-American unity and underscores the essential westward bias of French policy, insisting this is in no way diluted by exchanges of official visits with Soviet leaders and the refusal to rejoin the NATO organization or to link France's atomic strike force more closely with that of the United States. There is every intention of con-

Nixon, the Kremlin and '71 Room at the Top

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The most intriguing buzz in Washington today is the widespread talk that President Nixon can be defeated when he runs for re-election in 1972. Not since the death of Harry Truman prior to his 1948 upset victory has such talk been so abundant about an incumbent chief executive.

Of course, political talk in Washington is cheap and doesn't prove much. But it permeates the capital and is being pumped back to the world's other capitals by the resident diplomatic corps here. Those who try to think ahead are asking what kind of President Sen. Edmund S. Muskie would make, now that the Harris Poll has put him ahead of Mr. Nixon in the first trial heats.

There is reason to believe, for example, that the idea of a Nixon defeat has reached Moscow and this is not without considerable importance. It may be true enough that the Kremlin believes it sets Soviet policy on the basis of what it terms "the objective conditions," but there also is evidence that the person and personality of the American President has played a considerable role.

In the second installment in Life magazine of Nikita S. Khrushchev's memoirs the former Soviet leader seconded Josef Stalin's non-regard for President Truman, on whom the Moscow ideologues have always tried to place the blame, as much as on any individual, for the onset of the Cold War.

He Liked Ike
But of Gen. Eisenhower, Khrushchev said Stalin found in him "noble characteristics." The question of why he did so aside, Khrushchev added: "Whenever I had dealings with Eisenhower in later years," meaning when he was running the Soviet Union and the general had become the President, "I remembered these actions [of Ike's] during the war. I kept in mind Stalin's words about Eisenhower." He might not have said this had he read the Eisenhower post-presidential memoirs in which Ike's distrust of the Soviets and their system is obvious.

Roosevelt and Eisenhower, in the opinion of the Soviet leaders, were most helpful in defeating Hitler. Truman abruptly cut off wartime lend-lease and talked tough to the Soviets. But what about Richard Nixon?

In July, 1956, as vice-president, Mr. Nixon met Khrushchev in the Kremlin and then in the White House. Mr. Nixon recounts including his preparatory meetings and his feelings about the "debate" that he "without being better" difficult posture to present. "I would leave it to the press and the world to think I, the official of the United States government, I was dealing with Khrushchev in a position of weakness economically and politically. (This theme was to be at the time of the Cuban missile crisis when Khrushchev declared he was not the U.S. he tagged 'helpless giant'.")

In the Pi
Khrushchev, of course, in retirement. But it is Mr. Nixon who is the then Soviet leader's "debate" partner. "I felt that Khrushchev to an exhibition where Peppé M. Kendall could be leader and peacock. Of course, Soviet leaders depend on personalities. Moscow interests are ethical, as current Middle East and Soviet-American relations can be, and hence, important.

Today's buzz that he is out of office rather than in it, added to the stark Soviet-American relationship, is not to be taken lightly. It may be assumed Khrushchev remembered Eisenhower and Truman, members what he saw from Mr. Nixon. Mentally, had Khrushchev to an exhibition where Peppé M. Kendall could be leader and peacock. Of course, Soviet leaders depend on personalities. Moscow interests are ethical, as current Middle East and Soviet-American relations can be, and hence, important.

Today's buzz that he is out of office rather than in it, added to the stark Soviet-American relationship, is not to be taken lightly. It may be assumed Khrushchev remembered Eisenhower and Truman, members what he saw from Mr. Nixon. Mentally, had Khrushchev to an exhibition where Peppé M. Kendall could be leader and peacock. Of course, Soviet leaders depend on personalities. Moscow interests are ethical, as current Middle East and Soviet-American relations can be, and hence, important.

Letters

Contrast

I am bemused by the contrast in this world of ours. Sweden, which has provided "political asylum" to hundreds of U.S. deserters, bundles one of them, a drug addict, onto a plane for the United States because he has repeatedly committed crimes in his host country. At about the same time, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, announces that he is compelled to

give up the idea of going to Sweden to receive the Nobel Prize. He fears he will not re-enter his country.

If the United States endorses such an act, it would not back the deserter perhaps pointing out that government has given him political asylum but he has not given up his political beliefs. THOMAS A. V. MUNCH.

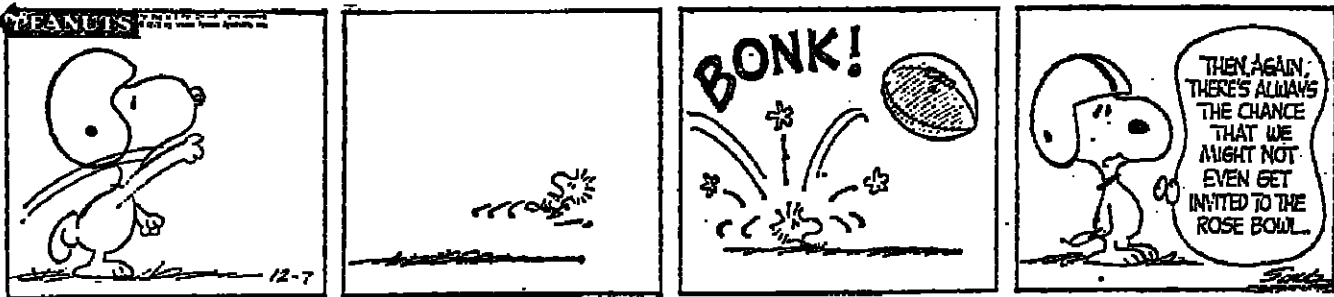
NATO Fi

The figure of \$11 billion given in the (LBT, Dec. 4) as the annual NATO budget course have been the budgets of the 15 NATO member states. It is now running over \$10 billion, represents four times. There is no for the NATO budget U.S. Sixth Fleet, for NATO, is any NATO budget part of the U.S. defense program. JAMES GOLDIE.

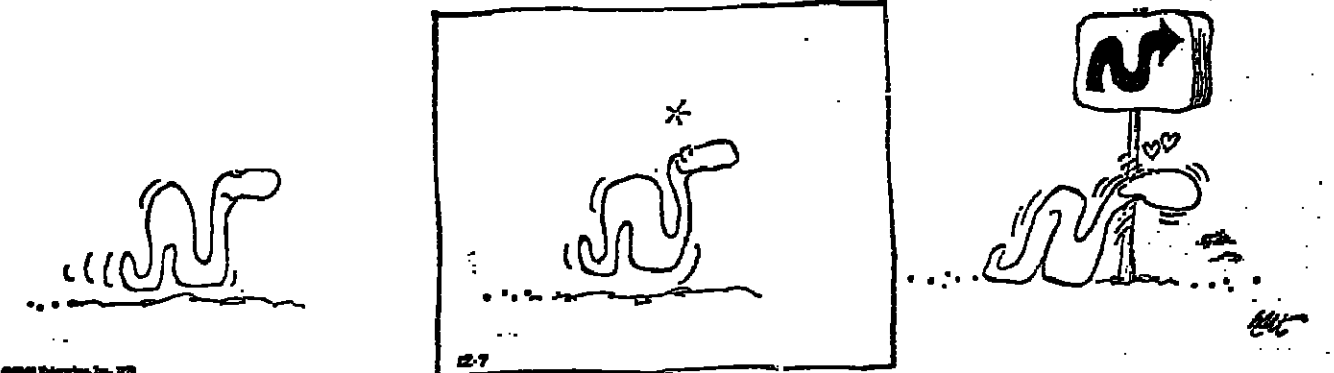
Indoor F

Another recent about the first will find on page 11 "Contact! The Story Birds," mention of flight over recorded, accomplished by Lt. on a Curtiss pusher No. 1 on Machinery class's Panavia International Exposition in Gstaad, Switzerland. HENRY F.

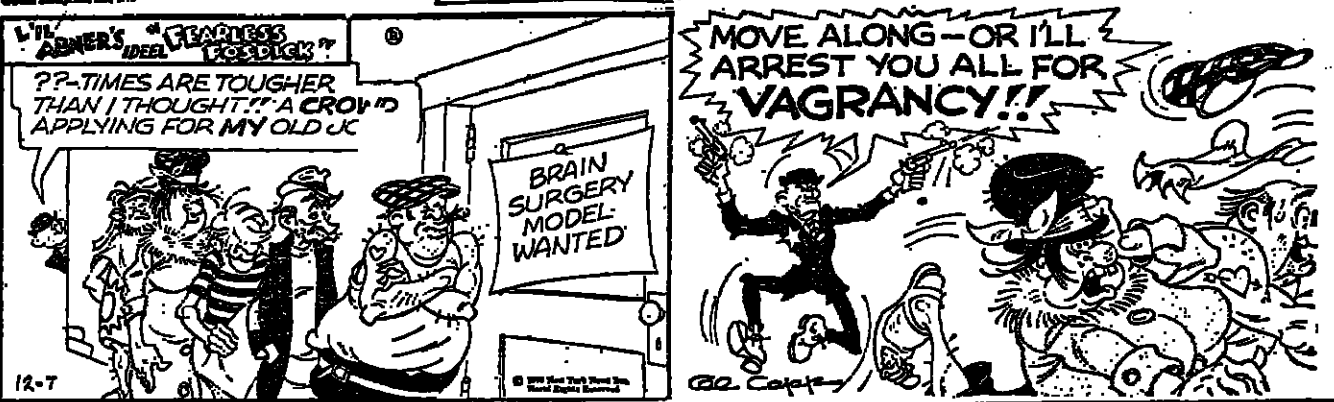
PEANUTS



B.C.



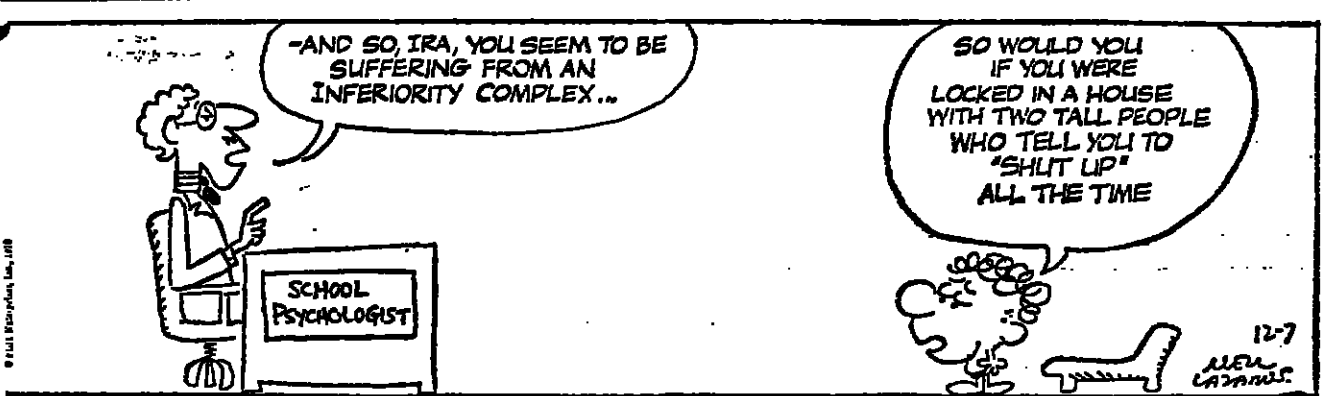
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



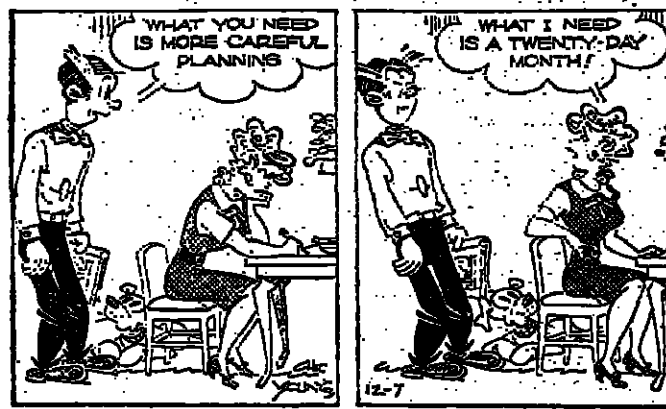
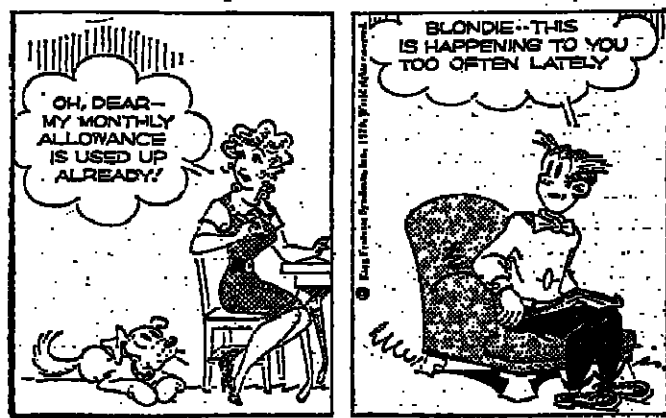
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West began the proceedings with an eccentric three-diamond bid. The principal objection to this was that a player who pre-empted should seldom have more than three high-card points outside his long suit, and here West has six points.

North was too strong to overcall with three spades, and chose to double rather than bid four spades, because he could see prospects in hearts and clubs as well as in spades. As it turned out, he never got around to bidding spades, because East indulged in a well-known variety of psychic maneuvering.

East could have bid five diamonds directly, hoping to push North-South into playing some contract at the five-level. North might then have found himself playing in five spades, a hopeless contract. As it was, East's successive psychic bids in spades and hearts led to two penalty doubles. At long last, he showed his diamond support.

South should no doubt have doubled five diamonds, but instead bid five hearts. He regretted his enterprise when West led the diamond six and the dummy appeared.

The opening lead was ruffed in dummy, and spades were

played. The three-three break allowed South to establish the suit with a third-round ruff, his first stroke of fortune. Next came a low club to dummy's queen, and West's king duly fell under the ace on the next round.

This left the following position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 1085	♠ K83	♠ 1085	♠ K83
♥ A6	♥ K83	♥ A6	♥ K83
♦ 83	♦ K83	♦ 83	♦ K83
♣ QJ	♣ K83	♣ QJ	♣ K83
♣ KJ954	♣ K83	♣ KJ954	♣ K83

South led a spade winner from dummy and discarded a diamond when East did so. West ruffed with the heart jack, and the defense could only make one more trick whatever he returned.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West		North		East		South	
3♦	3♦	3♦	3♦	3♦	3♦	3♦	3♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DON'T PUT NO PLATE FOR ME! I'M NOT GONNA EAT CARROTS AND SPINACH WHEN DESSERT IS ONLY RICE PUDDING!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DOLMY

BLADE

URGETT

SEALIE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Answers tomorrow

Saturday's Jumble: UNCLE PUTTY FLOID JABBER

Answer: What she says when she complained about her overcooked biscuits—"BURNED UP"

BOOKS

RADICAL CHIC AND MAU-MAUNG TH CATCHERS

By Tom Wolfe, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 153

Reviewed by Richard Freedman

ON the night of January 4, 1970, Maestro and Mrs. Leonard Bernstein threw a bash in their 13-room Park Avenue pad to raise money for the Black Panthers Defense Fund. New York society will probably play Lady Bountiful in quite the same way again, because among the beautiful people present was Tom Wolfe, pop-sociologist and parajournalist supreme.

Combining the talents of Thornton Wilder, Beau Brummell and Luchino Visconti, Wolfe here regales us with every detail of the evening's debacle in his richest baroque style. If ellipses, italics and exclamation points are ever banished from English prose, Wolfe might find himself out of a job, but with their help his rambling, over-the-top verbal display of limousine liberal and rabid revolutionary alike.

His equally penetrating eye sees that only white servants will do for such gatherings, that the Bernstein pianos are laden with framed family pictures, achieving what decorators call "the million-dollar effect" that the latest sophisticated thing is to donate to non-tax-deductible causes. He spots the mid-studded, ruffled canapés, nestled in the silver salvers, and they haunt the memory long afterward in much the same way as Princess Mary's infinitesimal moustache haunts the reader of "War and Peace."

"Radical Chic" is high social comedy—possibly Wolfe's finest performance to date—largely because Bernstein's motives were undoubtedly as pure and guileless as those of Candide, the appropriate hero of his ill-starred opera of a few years ago. Wolfe nevertheless dissects the underlying history and assumptions of such gatherings (the alludes to passing to several others of the same stripe) with a fine scalpel. He sees them as arising from society's nostalgia for the "good life" (the gutter)—although I daresay a certain romantic nostalgia for the Noble Savage is involved as well.

Bernstein's particular misfortune was that at the time he gave his wings, black anti-Semitism had recently been re-inspired by the New York public school teachers' strike. The party, Bernstein insisted it was a "meeting," canapés and all—ended with Otto Preminger questioning, in his richly Teutonic accents, a bit of Panther palaver to the effect that "this country is the most oppressive... maybe in the history of the world," and getting down to the indignity of Panther attitudes to "black power."

This hidden issue had some bizarre after-effects. The New York Times saw fit to run a knuckle-rapping editorial on the party, and "In Miami, Mr. Freedman professor of English College. He was for Book World supplement of T. Post.

CROSSWORD—By

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Famous daughter	44 Clothing signal	12 Arc	15 Bab
5 Cubinuating point	45 Meat cuts	16 Rye	22 Biao
9 Girl's name	46 English gallery	23 Biao	24 Bit
13 Clear	47 LSD of ancient times	25 Gre	26 Go
14 Corners	48 Sign-off words	27 Orv	28 Orv
15 Resulting	49 Eng. title	29 Orv	30 Orv
19 British statesman	50 Ford in a title	31 Orv	32 Orv
20 Teach	51 Thomas Wolfe	33 Orv	34 Orv
21 Poured	52 British composer	35 Orv	36 Orv
22 Met player	53 Charity	37 Orv	38 Orv
23 Fung	54 Sticky one	39 Orv	40 Orv
24 Muse	55 Rules, for short	41 Orv	42 Orv
25 Rascal		43 Orv	44 Orv
26 In Dublin		45 Orv	46 Orv
27 Beliefs		47 Orv	48 Orv
28 Is under the weather		49 Orv	50 Orv
29 Apart Abbr.		51 Orv	52 Orv
30 Blackbirds		53 Orv	54 Orv
31 Company of lions		55 Orv	56 Orv
32 Latin warning with "canem"		57 Orv	58 Orv
33 Resembling Abbr.		59 Orv	60 Orv
34 Arid		61 Orv	62 Orv
35 Nomad		63 Orv	64 Orv

